

Guide to
BRISBANE

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BRISBANE



OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK
TO THE
CAPITAL OF QUEENSLAND

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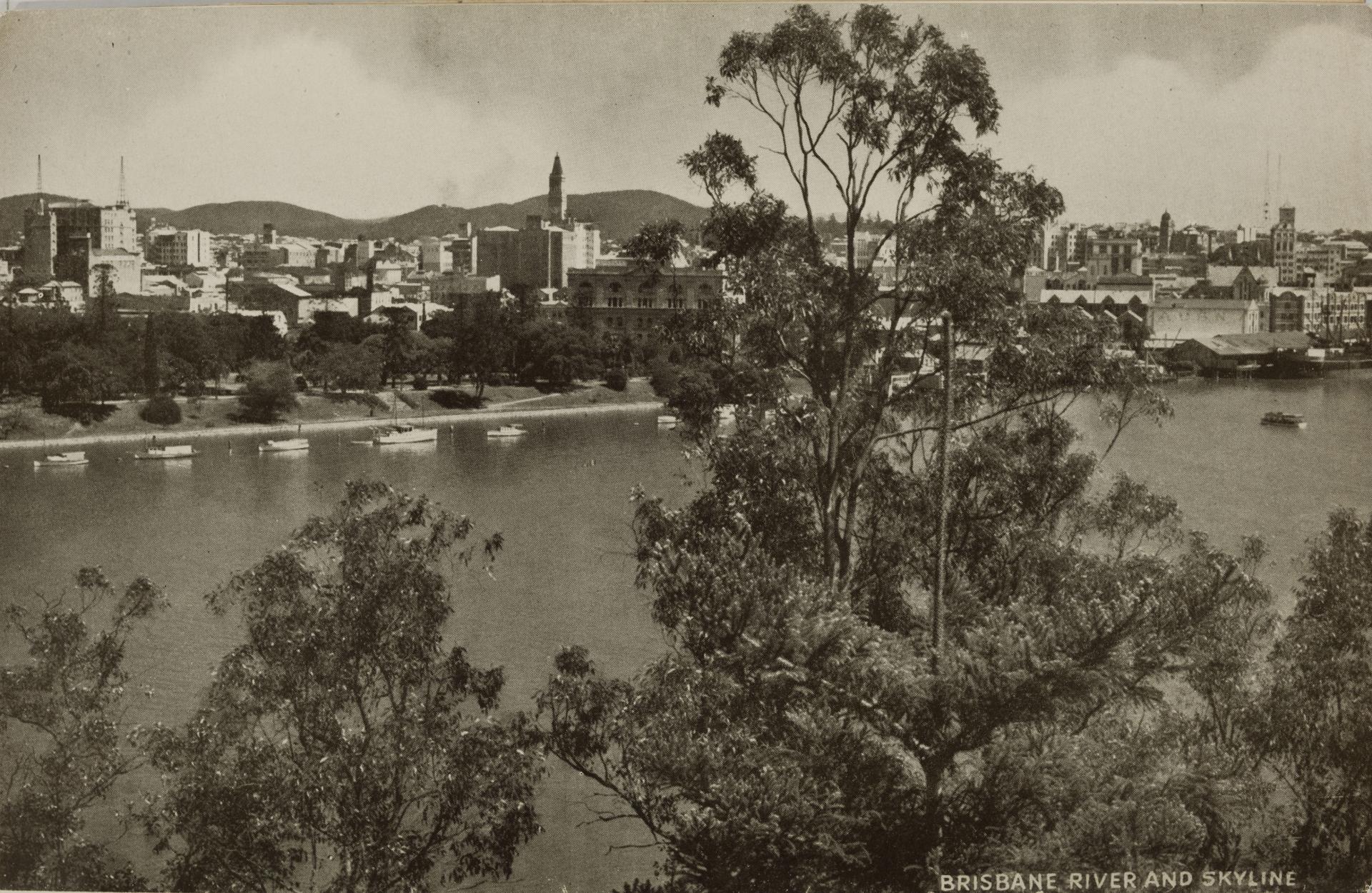
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BRISBANE

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BRISBANE RIVER AND SKYLINE

BRISBANE

Where the Tenor of
Life is Different!



HERE is a charm, an intangible quality about the Capital of Queensland, a distinctive character, an individuality which is immediately apparent to the visitor. The salubrious climate with sun-drenched days of gold and quicksilver, the volatile beauty of the sub-tropics, colourful shrubs, flowers and blossoming trees and luscious sun-kissed fruits, the broad winding river and encircling hills, veiled in graduated subtleties of blue, and the spirit of easygoing friendliness, all in some way emphasise that difference. Life seems to flow at a different tempo in this happy city North of Twenty-eight.

GENESIS OF BRISBANE

SETTLEMENT in the territory now within the State of Queensland began in 1824, when Moreton Bay became the fourth penal station along the east coast of Australia. The first recorded knowledge of the Moreton Bay territory acquired by any European is contained in James Cook's journal of 1770: "16th May—On the north side of Point Lookout the shore forms a wide, open bay, which I called Morton's Bay . . ." (The bay was named after the Earl of Morton, who was president of the Royal Society when Cook left England. Hawksworth, one of the early editors of "Cook's Voyages," wrongly added an "e" to the name, making it "Moreton," which became the accepted spelling. The "bay" was actually the long curving sweep of Moreton Island, which he mistook for the mainland. The extensive stretch of water to the westward of Cape Moreton he named Glass House Bay.) Flinders followed in 1799, and, although his search for the river anticipated by Cook was not successful, his exploration of the region was of considerable importance. In 1822 Captain John Bingle sailed from Port Macquarie in the sloop "*Sally*" to explore Moreton Bay "in search of a large river supposed to exist between Port Macquarie and Sandy Cape." In his report he mentioned a river which emptied into Moreton Bay, but it is assumed by historians to refer to the "Pumice Stone River" of Flinders. The colonial cutter "*Snapper*" (Captain Edwardson) was also unsuccessful. In 1823 the Governor of New South Wales (Sir Thomas Brisbane) sent Surveyor-General Oxley northward to find a site for the establishment of another penal out-settlement, to relieve the overcrowding at Port Macquarie and Sydney. In the event of Oxley's expedition being successful, the Governor was desirous of throwing open the fertile land adjacent to Port Macquarie for free settlement. Lieut. John Oxley voyaged north to Port Curtis, but was unimpressed with the suitability of the region for settlement, and returned to Moreton Bay. On 29th November, 1823, he rounded Point Skirmish at the southern end of Bribie Island and cast anchor in Pumice Stone Passage. Possibly the "*Mermaid*" lay not far distant from the position of the present jetty at which the excursion steamers berth. There Oxley encountered a white man named Thomas Pamphlett living with the aborigines. Pamphlett, with three other cedar-getters—John Finnegan, Richard Parsons, and John Thompson—had been driven out to sea by a gale and carried northward from the Five Islands by the inshore current until wrecked in the surf on Moreton Island. They were under the impression that they were still south of Jervis Bay. Thompson had perished of thirst while at sea. Finnegan was found the following day, and Parsons was rescued on Oxley's next visit to the bay. Accompanied by Finnegan, Oxley and party on 1st December examined the western shores of the bay, entered by mistake the Pine River, which was named Deception River, and the first day's survey terminated a little above Redcliffe Point. At 8 a.m. on the following day he entered the Brisbane River and proceeded up its course for a distance of about fifty miles. Oxley returned to Sydney and reported favourably. "Should a settlement be formed in Moreton Bay, the country in the vicinity of Red Cliff Point offers the best site for an establishment in the first instance. . . . Red Cliff Point must, however, be viewed more in the light of a naval port or depot for stores than as being well adapted for a



The John Oxley Memorial and Grey Street Bridge.

principal settlement. The Brisbane River presents so many superior situations that although a post at Red Cliff Point may, in the first instance, be indispensable, yet the country on the west side of the river, at the termination of the Sea Reach, appears to be a much better site for a permanent establishment." In August, 1824, Oxley was again sent up with a detachment of H.M.'s 40th Regiment under Lieut. Henry Miller, and some thirty convicts. The "Amity" anchored in Moreton Bay on 10th September, according to his field books. While Lieut. Miller supervised settlement on Red Cliff Point, Lieut. Oxley again examined the river, ascending as far as, or further than, the junction of the Bremer. On his return he landed somewhere near the place where the obelisk on Coronation Drive now stands commemorating the event, and saw "a chain of ponds watering a fine valley." This he selected as a site for a settlement. The inscription on the memorial reads: "Here, John Oxley, landing to look for water, discovered the site of this city, 28th September, 1824." Returning to Sydney, he presented his report and was directed to convey Governor Brisbane, Chief Justice Forbes, Captain John Macarthur and others to the new settlement, which was reached on 24th December, 1824, three weeks after the first party was transferred from Red Cliff Point. The Governor approved of the site, and Francis Forbes named the settlement Edinglassie, which, however, was changed a few months later to Brisbane Town, and gazetted in 1834. The native name for the locality, now the site of the Botanical Gardens and the University, was Mee-an-jin or Meeginnchin. The convicts, in their grey caps and jackets and canvas trousers buttoned down the side, landed at Petrie Bight and first cleared land on the site of the Government Printing Office in George street.



“Spring Foliage,” Eagle Street, Brisbane.
Photo: W. Sneyd.

pastoral districts. In May, 1842, the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs were thrown open for settlement, and Captain J. C. Wickham, R.N., was appointed Government Resident and Police Magistrate. The first sale of Brisbane land was held in Sydney on 16th July of the same year. The history of the succeeding years is concerned with exploration and pastoral development and gold discoveries which established the economic foundations of Queensland. From the short convict period little more of permanent value was derived than the establishment of Brisbane as the site of the future capital. During the twenty years before Queensland became a separate colony, practically the whole of its productive territory had been explored and occupied. Progress had been remarkably rapid despite natural obstacles, disastrous droughts, floods, and bush fires, conflicts with the blacks, shortage of labour, and primitive transport facilities. Early in 1849 the first batch of British immigrants arrived in the “*Fortitude*,” and many other shiploads of adventurous pioneers followed. With increasing population, there came a movement for separation from New South Wales. This was achieved in December, 1859, when Sir George Ferguson Bowen assumed office as Governor. On 1st January, 1901, the colonies federated and formed the Commonwealth of Australia and were thereafter known as States, retaining full self-governing rights in all matters not directly transferred to the Federal Parliament. In spite of several financial catastrophies, due to droughts and floods, and the disastrous aftermath when boom conditions collapsed, Brisbane, backed by a wealthy and buoyant hinterland, has made steady progress during the succeeding decades.

THE territory was occupied as a penal settlement from 1824 until 1839, although a year elapsed before the new system was fully established. The Lutheran missionaries arrived at Zion’s Hill (Nundah) in 1838—the first free white settlers to win substance from Queensland soil. In 1840 the first pastoralists reached Allan Cunningham’s Darling Downs—“Tinker” Campbell, Patrick Leslie, and the rest. To prevent a repetition of the objectionable events which had occurred at Port Phillip a year or two before, no one was allowed within fifty miles of the old Government settlement at Brisbane Town until surveyors had completed the task of defining boundaries and delineating

GREATER BRISBANE

BRISBANE is unique in its municipal administration. Prior to 1925 it was divided into two cities, six towns, ten shires, and parts of two other shires, with various other bodies such as Bridge Boards, Joint Health Board, &c. In 1925 all of these were amalgamated into one City which in area is the fifth largest in the world, covering some 375 square miles.

The method of election is by adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors, and twenty aldermen from twenty wards; these wards coincide with the Parliamentary Electorates.

The Council has power to make its own laws in all matters relating to civic administration. These, however, must first receive Government approval. The ramifications include the administration of the tramway and electricity systems, the water and sewerage systems in addition to the ordinary functions of Local Government.

The change from the old order of things was revolutionary so far as Australia is concerned. The difficulties of impecunious local authorities were largely overcome by the new scheme, as all moneys are expended over the whole of the City area according to need and requirements.

The total revenues, other than from Loan and Trust Funds, for the last financial year ending 30th June, 1939, amounted to £3,711,772, and the expenditure to £3,706,404.

The City from Wickham Terrace.



VANTAGE POINTS

BRISBANE, City of Hills, has numerous vantage points and hill stations from which magnificent panoramic views of the city and suburbs can be obtained. These encircling hills, overlooking the winding river and valley, present ideal sites for home-building. As early as 1851 John Dunmore Lang declared : "There is no place I have ever seen in all our Australian colonies, with the single exception of Sydney, in which there is so great a number of beautiful and interesting villa sites."

City Hall Tower.—From the lofty tower of the City Hall a splendid bird's-eye view of the metropolis is unfolded, with the river curving in and out to form a succession of long, placid lake-like expanses upon which ride the ships of Brisbane's commerce. Down below are King George V Square, Adelaide and Queen Streets, the main business thoroughfares, along which are many of the city's newest and largest buildings, some of them built to accommodate future growth, as is the City Hall. Exact measurements for the height of the tower are :—Height of extreme tip from the low-water mark, spring tide, in the river—319 feet. The footpath at the bottom of the steps in King George V Square is 34 feet, 16 feet above the low-water mark. A lift operates from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Charge, 6d.

Wilson's Lookout.—Another vantage point within a few minutes of the G.P.O. is Wilson's Lookout, Bowen Terrace, from where varied views of city and river are obtained. The new Story Bridge, which connects Kangaroo Point with the city, is shown to splendid advantage.

Mount Coot-tha.—When you go in search of Brisbane's beauty spots, do not miss Mount Coot-tha—"the place of wild honey," to give its name the pleasing aboriginal meaning. A far-spreading panorama unfolds from this 746-feet vantage point—the conning-tower of Brisbane—extending over Sandgate and the mouth of the river to Moreton Bay and the white sand dunes of Moreton Island (the highest in the world), southward to Macpherson Ranges and Lamington National Park, and westward to the ramparts of the Main Range. Below can be seen the river making its silver loops and bends towards the Bay, twisting and turning, bending back on its course, as though reluctant to leave so fair a land and lose its identity in the ocean.

But the panorama from Mount Coot-tha—or One Tree Hill, as it is sometimes called—wonderful as it is throughout the day, savours of enchantment as "withers once more the old blue flower of day." One by one the lights of the city and suburbs wink through the evening veil, soft and misty-blue, until we seem to be looking down into a vast lake reflecting the myriad twinkling stars of the heavens.

Enthusiasm is always awakened by the views from this lofty eminence on the southern shoulder of Taylor Range, and many and extravagant have been the tributes paid by widely-travelled visitors. The scene from Mount Coot-tha lives with Alexander Kipnis, the famous Russian tenor, as a great memory. It reminded him of the scene in "The Twilight of the Gods" when Haden climbs to the heights to summon the Rhinelanders to the wedding of Brunnehilde and Siegfried. That, surely, is an advertisement for Brisbane !



Brisbane from Mount Coot-tha.

MORE than a century ago the crown of the hill was cleared for survey purposes. One lofty tree was left, and it stood for many years, giving to the place the name of "One Tree Hill."

There is a refreshment kiosk near the lookout, and a miniature zoo and aviary. Koalas (native bears) and other fauna are of great interest to visitors. Within easy walking distance are The Summit, The Dams, and other points of scenic interest. Mount Coot-tha Reserve (2,500 acres) is the largest of Brisbane's parks.

Trips to Mount Coot-tha (3s. return) are arranged by the Government Tourist Bureau, the coaches leaving from Adelaide street at advertised times. An alternative service is by tram to Toowong Cemetery, and then by service bus.

Other vantage points easy of access from which different aspects of the scenery surrounding Brisbane can be seen include Bartley's Hill, Albion; Eildon Hill, Windsor; White's Hill, Coorparoo; and Mount Gravatt, some short distance past the Holland Park tram terminus. On White's Hill is a kiosk equipped with a camera-obscura and telescope. Mount Gravatt, on the summit of which is an airways beacon, rivals Mount Coot-tha's sweeping panoramas.

All these places can be reached by regular motor-bus or tram services. The Tourist Bureau arranges road motor tours of the city and suburbs, visiting the various lookout points *en route* and to White's Hill, Mount Gravatt and Mount Coot-tha.

PARKS AND GARDENS

THOUGH no wise forethought swathed the growing city in the park-lands that are the privileges of Adelaide, or with the fair green forest-belts of Dunedin, yet numerous beautiful parks and gardens contribute to the charm of Brisbane. There are more than 5,500 acres of parklands within the municipal boundaries. In many of the 179 parks are splendid sports grounds and playing fields for children. The municipal authorities are attempting to make Brisbane the Garden City of Queensland with a well-planned development of boulevards, parks, and gardens.

Botanic Gardens.—Bounded by serene river reaches, the Botanic Gardens are situated within easy walking distance of Queen street, *via* George, Albert, or Edward streets. These 50 acres of loveliness contain a comprehensive collection of tropical and sub-tropical flora native to Australia, and many rare and beautiful flowering trees and plants from far-distant countries. All the year round this delightful retreat is fragrant with haunting perfumes, brilliant with banks and clusters of flowers, blossoming shrubs, and trees. Cool, shady vistas open up at every turn between avenues of trees; sun-dappled paths lead "with many a bowery turn" between tall colonnades of bamboo and palm; and there are wide-spreading lawns for children to romp upon, and charming walks by the riverside. The champion bands in the State present regular programmes on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and a refreshment kiosk also assists to make the Gardens one of the most popular beauty spots in Brisbane.

Botanic Gardens.



A MINIATURE zoo of native and imported animals, a botanic museum and herbarium, large aviaries, fishponds, and fernhouses add to the educational advantages of the Botanic Gardens.

In 1826 the site of the Botanic Gardens and University was under cultivation, chiefly as gardens for the officers of the penal settlement. During the short convict era crops of yellow maize were harvested here and along the river bank towards Creek street. On 1st July, 1828, Charles Fraser, botanist for New South Wales, accompanied by Allan Cunningham (discoverer of the Darling Downs), arrived with instructions to "establish a public garden at Brisbane Town." Eight years later the garden was described as "22 acres of Government Garden for the growth of sweet potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, and other vegetables for the prisoners."

It is recorded that John Buhot grew sugar-cane in the Botanic Gardens, crushed it with a lever, boiled the juice in a saucepan, and made the first pound of Queensland sugar on 24th April, 1862. The first racecourse, for steeplechases, began where the kiosk stands, crossed fences and ditches in "Frog's Hollow" (near the present-day Albert street), and ended at the winning post near the General Post Office.

This locality recalls a remarkable incident of the double floods which devastated Brisbane in 1893, caused by an unprecedented rainfall of more than 67 inches on the Upper Brisbane and Stanley Rivers. Shipping in port was seriously endangered, and, in spite of all precautions, the gunboat "Paluma," the coastal steamer "Elamang," and a coal hulk were torn from their moorings and deposited on the river bank within the Gardens' enclosure. The problem of refloating the vessels was promptly taken in hand; but within a fortnight a second flood of almost equal intensity relieved the contractor of his responsibility by lifting the three ships back in the river.

The Botanic Gardens remain open daily from sunrise to sunset and until 10 p.m. on Sunday (except during June, July, and August).

The Domain.—Adjacent to the Botanic Gardens, the University, and Technical Colleges, comprising extensive playing fields and riverside walks.

Queen's Park.—Between George and William streets, near the Executive Buildings and the Public Library. It contains statues of Queen Victoria, Hon T. J. Ryan (a former Premier of Queensland), and a tablet marking the site of the first Anglican cathedral church in Brisbane.

Anzac Square.—Situated fronting Adelaide street, between the handsome buildings which house the offices of the Railway Commissioner and the Commonwealth Government, Anzac Square forms a charming approach to the beautiful Anzac Memorial. The South African War Memorial faces Adelaide Street. This pretty little park is thronged with people during the winter months revelling in the glorious sunshine for which Brisbane is noted.

Albert Park and Wickham Park.—Excellent views of the city and the serpentine reaches of the river can be obtained from Albert Park and Wickham Park, which slope down from Wickham terrace—"the Harley Street of Brisbane." The Observatory, Meteorological Bureau, Brisbane Grammar Schools, and the western boundaries of Victoria Park are nearby.



Queen's Park and Executive Building.

Photo: W. Sneyd.

Victoria Park.—These extensive parklands (193 acres) contain the municipal golf links, several sports grounds, and a riding track. Brisbane General Hospital, University Medical School, Queensland Museum, National Art Gallery, Bowen Park, and the showgrounds of the Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association are contiguous. Gilchrist avenue, bordered by garden terraces along its entire length, runs through the Park from Bowen Bridge road to Kelvin Grove road. Access to the western end of the Park may be obtained by taking the Newmarket tram to Gilchrist avenue. The eastern end of the Park may be reached by Windsor, Grange, Lutwyche, and Kalinga trams.

Bowen Park.—One of the first public reserves to be established in Brisbane, Bowen Park was named after Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen. For many years it was the Acclimatisation Society's gardens, and it was here that the deer presented to Queensland by Queen Victoria were kept until removed to McConnel's Cressbrook station. Access is by Lutwyche, Kalinga, or Grange trams.

Centenary Place.—With its wide shade trees and brightly-coloured ornamental shrubs, Centenary Place, fronting Wickham and Ann streets, Petrie Bight, is an attractive garden park. Statues have been erected in memory of the poet Robert Burns and a native-born Premier of Queensland (Hon. T. J. Byrnes).

Shady reserves along Coronation Drive, near North Quay, provide charming river vistas.

Newstead Park.—Brisbane's most historic residence is Newstead House, set amid a beautiful park overlooking broad reaches of the river where Breakfast Creek joins with the main stream. Built in 1843 for the accommodation of Captain J. C. Wickham, R.N., Government Resident and Police Magistrate for the Moreton Bay district until Separation, Newstead House is now a historical museum and the home of the Queensland Historical Society. During the sailing season launches leave from the park pontoon to follow the various races. Delightful views may be obtained of the Bulimba and New Farm reaches, with the city skyline and encircling hills behind. Access is by Clayfield, Oriel road, or Ascot trams.

New Farm Park.—The park, with its 22,000 rose trees of hundreds of varieties, is a popular rendezvous for tourists visiting Brisbane when the roses commence to bloom in March and April. The layout of the whole display is an excellent example of landscape gardening. A mile and a-half is necessary for the polyanthus bushes, and it is claimed with pride that the park has the largest variety of this species in the Commonwealth. During October and November avenues of lilac-hued jacarandas make a sight of ineffable loveliness. The park is also noted for its glorious displays of bougainvilleas.

Eighty-seven years ago New Farm Park presented a very different scene—one of dense bush interspersed with swamps and claypans, surrounding a circular race track a mile in circumference railed off with saplings on forks. Accommodation for onlookers and the saddling paddock were in a clearing where the lower end of Sydney street now is, and the finishing point was close to the dressing-shed of the present-day sports ground. Most of the racegoers walked or rode to the course. Steamers also brought contingents from Ipswich and the Brisbane Valley districts, as well as from the lower reaches of the river, landing them on the steep banks adjoining the course. New Farm succeeded the original meetings at Cooper's Plains in 1852, and lasted till 1863, when the Eagle Farm track was opened by the Queensland Turf Club. "New Farm" was the last area to be brought under cultivation during the penal days.

The park and sports grounds can be reached by New Farm Wharf and New Farm Park trams. A pleasant round trip can be made by travelling to the New Farm Park tram terminus and crossing the river by ferry to connect with the Balmoral tram back to the city. The trip can, of course, be reversed.

Other Parks.—Other parks and reserves on the north side of the river are Perry Park, Folkestone street, near Booroodabin Bowling Rinks, with sports oval; Crosby Park, Albion; Oriel Park, Ascot; Windsor Park, Windsor, with sports grounds; Kalinga Park, at the terminus of the Kalinga tramline; Marchant Park, Chermside (110 acres), with numerous cricket and hockey playing areas. In South Brisbane are Musgrave Park, with Brisbane State High School nearby; Davies Park, Montague road, with football and cricket grounds and swimming baths; Dutton Park, on Gladstone road tram route; Mowbray Park, East Brisbane, with swimming baths; Yeronga Park, at Ipswich road tram terminus, and many others.

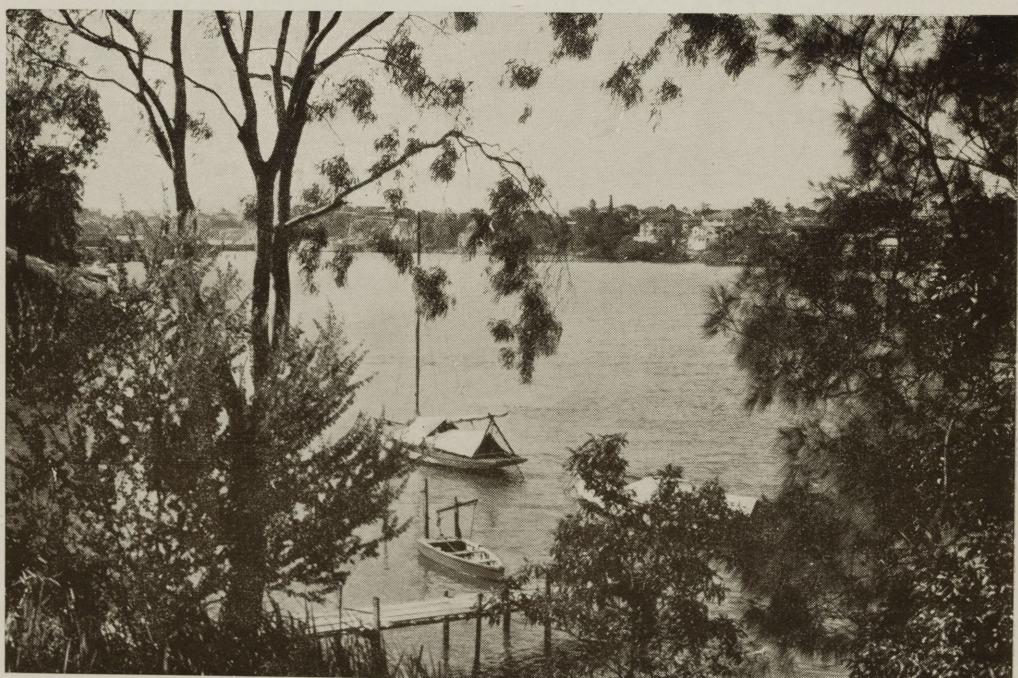
The total area of dedicated parks and reserves comprises 17 acres per thousand of population. The area actually in use for park purposes is 5 acres per thousand.

PAGEANTRY OF FLOWERS

BRISBANE has the advantage of being so situated climatically that plants from the tropical regions will thrive equally well with those from cooler climes. The wealth of floral beauty is one of the outstanding characteristics of the Queensland capital—palms and bamboos and evergreen vegetation, colourful flowers, and shrubs and trees whose blossoming foliage herald the seasons. The great beauty of many of our foliage plants lies in their rich colour. The summer sun brings out the brilliance of Crotons, Acalyphas, Coleus, and many other tropical plants.

The pageantry of colour never ceases its variegated procession through the gardens of Brisbane. In January there are the West African Tulip-trees with orange-red canopies, and glorious masses of *Cassia fistula*, "cascades of coin from magic mints," known variously as Indian Laburnum, Golden Shower, and Cascara Bean. White and pink Frangipani (*Plumeria acutifolia*), known in India as the Pagoda Tree, perfumes the summer evenings with its heavy oriental fragrance. February dons her multi-coloured "Joseph's coat" (*Amaranthus*), while Hibiscus of various shades of red and apricot and bannered ranks of Cannas make a brave showing in March, which is also a good rose month. Chrysanthemums are blooming in April, rioting in every garden, spilling their loveliness and burnishing the landscape with bronze, chestnut, and gold, while Acalyphas and Crotons are at their best. Poinsettias flame to life in May "with guirdons dipped in crimson fire." Pendant clusters of "Golden Tears" (*Bignonia venusta*) wander over fence and wall during blue-gold June, and July is ushered in with golden Wattle.

Brisbane River, East Brisbane Reach.



AS James Devaney sings in "*Earth Kindred*":—

"But, outbraving all,
Oh, the bright wattle, lavish, uncontrolled,
Out o'er the hill unrolled :
Tassels of golden gloss, honey-scented,
A sea, a scene, a waste, a world of gold.
What wonder, then, that trees are full of melodies!"

Frothing cascades of scarlet, mauve, and rose Bougainvilleas weave a glowing tapestry for August, and Erythrinias or Coral Trees make vivid splashes. The gardens of Mr. H. Thomas at Somerset, Indooroopilly, are known far and wide for their magnificent displays of Bougainvillea. During the winter tourist season the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau conducts regular trips to the gardens. In September's proud regalia delicately-hued Azaleas hold pride of place—lovely blooms of white, pinks, and reds with varieties in single and double flowers. Bauhinias also are a feature of September, in white, purple, and red tones. Known as the Butterfly Flower, they are native of Queensland, India, and South Africa. October is swathed in an orange glory of "Cat's Claw" climbing to greet approaching summer. Blue-bonneted Jacarandas (Brazil) lift high their indescribable loveliness in November, forming a magnificent contrast to the old-gold of Silky Oaks (*Grevillea robusta*). The first Jacaranda that ever bloomed in Australia was planted by Richard Bingham Sheridan, who obtained it from Mauritius and planted it in the little botanic garden that he was instrumental in establishing in Maryborough. The dominant note of Brisbane's parks and gardens and streets during early summer is the misty mauve and lavender and delicate amethyst of Jacarandas—the trees that made the blood tingle in the veins of Dame Sybil Thorndike as she absorbed their loveliness when she was here eight years ago. Emily Bulcock writes:—

"A mystic thing—by angels kissed
To strange unearthly bloom :
Haloed by dreamy lilac mist,
Softer than softest amethyst."

At the beginning of December the blood-red canopies of Poincianas and the deep scarlet of Coral Trees and Flame Trees flaunt their thrilling beauty over the landscape. The beautiful umbrella-shaped *Poinciana regia*, called Flamboyant Tree in its native Madagascar and elsewhere, came to us as an immigrant, as did the Coral Tree. But the Flame Tree, with its masses of vividly crimson, bell-shaped flowers, is an Australian native of the rain-forests, as radiant as the Flamboyant, but sometimes too shy to show her beauty. To quote Clem Lack:—

"But now the year in swift retreat
Is brave with bannerols of flame
And poinciana makes complete
Our calendar of floral flame.
Gay herald of the onward marching years,
Its scarlet tabards gleam in every glade,
And haloed in a crown of burning spears,
December ends the Floral Cavalcade."

BUILDINGS, PLACES OF INTEREST

IT has been said that Brisbane has been so busy producing and marketing her wool and beef, butter, and ores from the inland that she has never had time to do more than experiment with architectural styles. But, although Brisbane is still experimenting, there are some magnificent buildings here and there.

The City Hall, the centre of municipal administration, is the most outstanding. It is a magnificent structure, built in English Renaissance style of the neo-classic school mainly from Queensland freestone, marble, granite, and native timbers. It cost £1,000,000, and occupies more than two acres in the heart of the city. A feature of the design is the portico forming the main entrance from King George Square, with its stately Corinthian columns. The beauty of this facade is enhanced by a large group of sculpture within the tympanum of the pediment. This symbolises pioneer settlement, and was designed and executed by the Queensland sculptress, Daphne Mayo. The spacious main vestibule has a highly enriched vaulted ceiling, mosaic floor and walls, pillars of coloured marble, and twin staircases of white marble. In the Council Chambers is a coffered metal ceiling. The Chambers and the reception rooms of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are handsomely furnished. Besides housing the City Council staffs, this enormous building contains the second largest concert hall in Australia. The hall is circular, entirely unobstructed by columns, and has seating accommodation for 3,500. It is covered by a dome which is an outstanding specimen of steel construction. The organ is a particularly fine instrument—the most modern, it is claimed, in the Southern Hemisphere. The City Organist (Mr. George Sampson) conducts public recitals every Friday during the luncheon hour. Monthly organ and concert programmes are also presented. The tower alone is just under 300 feet. The dials of the tower clock are 16 feet in diameter, and the bells weigh 132½ cwt. The first foundation stone of the City Hall was laid by the then Governor (Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams) in 1917. The Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) laid another foundation stone in July, 1920, and the official opening was performed by Sir John Goodwin on 9th April, 1930.

Visitors may inspect the City Hall on week days free of charge, and ascend the tower upon payment of a small fee.

The present **University of Queensland** is set amid picturesque environs adjacent to the Botanic Gardens and Domain. The main building once formed part of old Government House. It was built by Joshua Jeays as a residence for Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Queensland's first Governor, and it remained the home of succeeding Governors for more than forty-five years. When, on 10th December, 1909—the fiftieth anniversary of responsible government in Queensland—the University was inaugurated, the ceremony took place in this historic building, which was dedicated by the then Governor (Sir William MacGregor.) A memorial was unveiled by Hon. William Kidston, who was Premier. The building continued to be the official residence of the Governor until July, 1910. In November of that year the University offices were transferred from the temporary premises in Ann street to the present quarters. The entrance to the University in those early days was very pleasing.



King George Square and City Hall.

IN 1926 Miss Mayne and the late Dr. James O'Neil Mayne gave 230 acres of land at St. Lucia—a charming suburb bounded on three sides by the river—as a site for the new University and Colleges. In 1937 the Premier of Queensland (Hon. W. Forgan Smith) laid the foundation stone.

The new University will mark a big step forward in the cultural and material development of the State. Transplanted to the beautiful and spacious home by the riverside, it cannot but expand in reputation and activity. More and more it will become the intellectual dynamo of Queensland. The University, built with a vision of to-morrow, will be in keeping with the metropolis of the future.

THE architects have made the most of one of the best sites possessed by any of the Australian Universities. The various buildings are grouped around a central semi-circular quadrangle, while the colleges and other buildings, together with the sporting ovals and playing fields, are farther afield. It was the object of the architects in designing the University to incorporate something of the spirit of Australia, and at the same time to link it with the famous Universities of the Old World. A cornice frieze—an inspiring feature of the design—runs around the whole group of buildings, in which the history of pioneer development and of our culture is depicted. Despite the great length of the facade, which consists of the administrative section with its central tower, and the Great Hall and Library at either end, there is an entire absence of monotony because of the introduction of five distinct and individual groups of various features. The design of the Great Hall reflects the spirit of modernism in architecture, without striking an austere note. The new University of Queensland, by virtue of the originality and beauty of design, will be one which will command respect and attention throughout the world.

St. Lucia derived its name from its association with the early days of the cane-sugar industry. Many of the planters came from the West Indies, although the cane itself was brought from Mauritius and Java. Up to the 'sixties sugar-cane was grown in small plots around Brisbane, and St. Lucia was the site of a primitive mill, the last remains of which were swept away in the 1893 flood. In the early days newspaper references to the site invariably gave the name in full—Santa Lucia.

Parliament House, situated on the corner of George and Alice streets, near the Botanic Gardens, is another imposing building. When the jacaranda trees are in bloom during October and November, the billowing masses of powder-blue blossoms make a truly beautiful sight. The building, which was opened in 1869, is of French Renaissance architecture. It contains magnificent examples of the famous Queensland cabinet-woods.

Departments of State are grouped in the vicinity of George, William, and Elizabeth streets and North Quay. The Treasury Building, fronting Queen street, near Victoria Bridge, forms an imposing block of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This building is a magnificent example of Italian Renaissance architecture. Next to Parliament House, Melbourne, it is probably the finest specimen of this style of architecture in Australia. In George street are the Executive Buildings, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Industry, and other State Departments. On the corner of George and Elizabeth streets is the structure housing the offices of the Land and Income Tax Department. These form an inspiring group of public buildings. The Supreme Court occupies a site between George street and Coronation Drive. Set in lawns surrounded by luxuriant trees, it is one of Australia's most mellow public buildings. In William street are the Agriculture and Stock Department, the Public Library, Department of Native Affairs, and other offices.

Grouped near Anzac Square, and fronting Adelaide street and Edward street, are the offices of the Commissioner for Railways, Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, the Public Curator, State Insurance Department and Departments of the Commonwealth Government.

Government House is situated on the heights at Bardon. "Fernberg" was built by J. C. Heussler, M.L.C., in 1865. Seven years later the property was bought by Sir Arthur Palmer, and from him it passed variously into the possession of a number of Brisbane professional and business men. It was purchased by the Government in 1910 as an official residence for the Governors of Queensland. Extensive additions were subsequently made.

The present Governor of Queensland is Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.

Brisbane Hospital.—

No mention of public buildings would be complete without reference to the Brisbane General Hospital, or, as it is now designated, the Brisbane Hospital. At Bowen Bridge road, close to Victoria Park, in stately buildings of brick and stone, a fuller and more complete hospital service to the people of Brisbane is taking shape and replacing the old hospital built on a haphazard plan years ago. When this new set of buildings, involving the creation of ten five-storey blocks, is completed, there will be available 431,272 square feet (approximately 10 acres) of hospital floor space. This huge hospital development, will, when complete, make provision for 1,250 patients, with a nursing staff of 800. In close proximity are the Medical School and the Women's Hospital—also fine examples of modern architecture.

Other Buildings.—Queen street, the main city thoroughfare, is flanked by banking, insurance, and business houses, theatres, and large emporiums, many of attractive architecture. Other notable piles include the "Courier-Mail" building (almost opposite the General Post Office), the Commonwealth Bank, Commercial Bank of Sydney, Bank of New South Wales, A.M.P., Colonial Mutual, and National Mutual Assurance buildings.

The Customs House is situated at Petrie Bight, and Central Railway Station, Masonic Temple, and Shell Building are in Ann street.

Buildings operations in Brisbane last year totalled £2,034,296. There were 2,000 dwellings erected, and 421 other buildings.



Government House.



Women's Hospital, Bowen Bridge Road.

THE Wool Exchange, Eagle street, adjacent to most of the woolbroking firms, is where the Queensland wool clip is auctioned. From the public gallery visitors may watch foreign buyers, representatives from Bradford, Australian milling groups, and local wool-scourers operating in the amphitheatre on each day of the sales. At the auctioneer's call for bids Bedlam seems to reign. As the feverish, noisy bidding commences, buyers jump to their feet, barking seemingly incoherent figures, and signalling wildly with their hands. "Hof," "haf," "half," or "dree" "tree," "three" . . . only fractions of a penny, but they mean millions in the aggregate. The Romance of the Golden Fleece! The sales are held at intervals of five or six weeks during the season—from September to June.

The new Brisbane Meteorological Bureau on Wickham terrace, near the Trades Hall, is the most modern in the Commonwealth. Magnificent views of the city and suburbs are obtained from the tower—rivaling those seen from the City Hall tower.

The Time Service Observatory is high above the city streets—on top of the Taxation Building. It is the nerve centre of Brisbane's time-recording system, and the regulator, directly or indirectly, of all the clocks in the State.

Splendid views of the City proper, of Kangaroo Point, and of the Gardens and New Farm reaches of the river can be obtained from the new Story Bridge.

MUSEUMS

QUEENSLAND MUSEUM.—The Exhibition Building, which houses the Queensland Museum and National Art Gallery, is situated in Bowen Park, on the corner of Gregory terrace and Bowen Bridge road. The Museum is a treasure house of the natural history of the State, and should on no account be overlooked by visitors to Brisbane. In it are attractively displayed and classified all that enormous volume of material things which creates an imperishable link with the past and provides a living history of the present. From the numberless exhibits one may weave fascinating romances of the early days of exploration and settlement, as well as dramas of pre-historic ages as revealed by fossil remains. The two main floors are largely devoted to natural history and ethnology. There is an exceptionally fine collection of vertebrate fossils. Many water-colour pictures by Ellis Rowan illustrating the flora of Queensland are on exhibition. One of the most distinctive exhibits is the collection of corals from the Great Barrier Reefs, and a beautiful coral pool. Among the many other interesting exhibits is the tiny 'plane in which the late Squadron-Leader Bert Hinkler first flew to Australia; a portion of the "Investigator" tree marked by Flinders in 1802; a section of a ship's tank which recalls the Lizard Island tragedy; specimens of the unique Queensland lung-fish; and an infinite number of other curios, many of great educational value, and far too numerous to mention even briefly in this publication. A reference library of specialised literature is accessible to the public.

The Queensland Museum is open daily (except Monday), including all ordinary public holidays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Director of the Museum is Mr. Heber A. Longman, F.L.S.

Other Museums.—In the Botanic Museum, Botanic Gardens, is a varied collection of seeds and plants, and a representative display of Queensland cabinet timbers and hardwoods.

The Geological Museum, at the corner of Edward and Mary streets, contains a comprehensive collection of minerals, rock structures, and fossils. There is an interesting exhibit of Roma oil-bearing cores taken from varying strata at great depth.

An interesting collection of minerals, precious stones, and rare metals may be viewed at the Mines Department, Treasury Buildings. The casual visitor will find officials to direct him.

The museum of the Amateur Fishermen's Association is situated at the corner of Edward and Ann streets, above the W.E.A. Library.

The beauty and variety of famous Queensland timbers is displayed to advantage in the showrooms of the State Forestry Department in George street. Articles suitable for gifts or souvenirs may be purchased.

The museum of the Queensland Historical Society is situated at Newstead House, Newstead Park. At Victoria Barracks is a museum of relics and records of the Great War; the Customs House Museum is the repository of many extraordinary smugglers' devices; and the Police Museum at the Petrie Terrace Depot contains grim records of a century of crime in this State.

ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL ART GALLERY.—The Queensland National Art Gallery is situated at the intersection of Bowen Bridge road and Gregory terrace. Windsor-Kedron trams pass the entrance gates. The Gallery is open daily from April to September between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from April to September, it is open between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. ; October to March, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. It is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Anzac Day.

The foundation of the Gallery dates back to 29th March, 1895, when it was opened in the old Town Hall by the then Governor (Sir Henry Wylie Norman). When the construction of the Executive Buildings in George street was completed, the Gallery was removed to the top floor and remained there for ten years. It was then transferred to its present location in the Exhibition Building, and opened by the then Governor (Sir John Goodwin) on 8th April, 1931. The Queensland Museum is adjacent.

The Gallery is controlled by a Board of nine trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. They are as follows :—Sir James Blair, K.C.M.G. (chairman), Professor J. J. Stable, Professor H. C. Richards, and Dr. F. W. Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (University of Queensland), Mr. M. S. Herring (hon. treasurer), Messrs. R. J. Carroll, C. H. Lancaster, Robt. Cummings, and E. Colclough (hon. secretary). An art advisory committee of three artists of recognised standing in Queensland is elected by the trustees at their first meeting each year.

Queensland Museum.



PAINTINGS by Arnesby Brown, Sir Alfred East, Stanhope Forbes, F. Goodall, and other R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s are in the collection, as well as paintings by more than seventy Australian artists, together with numerous etchings and engravings. There is also an excellent collection of ceramics and some statuary, among which may be mentioned a fine piece of sculpture by G. Ginetti ("Lucretia") which was presented by Mr. Adrian Clark, of London.

Bequests.—The John Darnell Bequest of £10,000, with an additional sum of £5,000 subscribed by the public in terms of the bequest; the Godfrey Rivers Trust Fund of £20,000, from the net income of which a painting by an Australian or oversea artist may be purchased each alternate year; a grant of 2,200 dollars from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for educational services to the Gallery.

The Curator of the National Gallery is Mr. J. A. Watts; assistant, Mr. J. L. Colclough.

Randall Art Gallery.—Situated on the top floor of the City Hall, the Gallery contains practically the life work of the late Richard J. Randall. A limited number of incomplete and early works were withdrawn when the Gallery was removed from South Brisbane.

A prolific worker, R. J. Randall was fortunate in having a parent who enabled him to further his studies by travelling overseas. In England he studied under Professor Sir Hubert von Herkomer, at Bushey, and was honoured by having a work hung in the Academy. Returning to Queensland, he became an active member of the Queensland Art Society and was one of its most prominent exhibitors. Australian art during his lifetime had not reached the standards of to-day, and the Gallery serves as an example of pioneer art in this State.

The collection comprises oils (many very large), water-colours, pastels, and black and white work, and his range of subjects covered almost all phases of art. The collection was presented as a gift to the city by Mr. George Randall, father of the artist.

The Randall Gallery is open daily from 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday until 11.30 a.m.



Government Tourist Bureau, Anzac Square.

MEMORIALS

ANZAC MEMORIAL.—For several reasons, the Shrine of Remembrance, set in an emerald square of loveliness in the heart of the city, is considered to be one of the most truly symbolic architectural compositions in Australia. Certainly its symbolism is more truthful in that it more faithfully portrays the spirit of our people and their forbears than any other of our War Memorials. As Thomas Percy has written: “The Shrine typifies remembrance. It is the concrete expression, in architectural form, of the remembrance of things as old as human thought itself. Its form and its constructive principle are those of the cromlechs, or open-air temples, built by the ancient Britons. The winding staircases suggest the toilsome road for endeavour to high achievement. The central crowning structure—pure Grecian Doric—is a symbol of the ultimate achievement, an apt emblem of the spirit of Anzac.” Within this circular temple is the sacred flame of remembrance, rising to a clear blue sky. Villers-Bretonneux, Amiens, Hindenburg Line, Anzac, Damascus, Cocos Island, which are among the names engraved on the inner wall of the colonnade, represent a few of the far-extending activities of the Australian forces during the World War. The term “Anzac” is an acrostic formed from the initials of the Australia-New Zealand Army Corps which made dramatic history at Gallipoli and on other famous battlefields. Nearly a decade has passed since Anzac Square, which fulfils the triple purpose of a park, a memorial, and a means of access to Central Railway Station, was opened. Its popularity is demonstrated daily, both in summer and in winter, so that it is not surprising that the municipal authorities now contemplate enlarging the park through to Queen street, thereby forming a magnificent Civic Place. Beneath the Memorial are crypts wherein the Rolls of Honour of the various Queensland units are preserved. On the eastern wall is a beautiful panel of sculpture in bas-relief by Daphne Mayo symbolising the sacrifice made by all branches of the A.I.F.—a memorial erected by the women of Queensland. The Anzac Memorial was designed by Messrs. Buchanan and Cowper, and dedicated by the then Governor (Sir John Goodwin) on Armistice Day, 11th November, 1930.

South African Memorial.—In Anzac Square, facing Adelaide street, is a memorial to those Queenslanders who fell in the South African War. It was designed in 1912 by the late J. L. Watts, a leading Brisbane artist, and was sent to England to be cast, but was not unveiled at its old Edward street site until 16th December, 1919. Its shipment from England was delayed for about five years by the World War. The cost of the Memorial was £2,674, mostly subscribed by the veterans of the Anglo-Boer War. The old Brisbane Municipal Council voted £250 so that it could be free of debt when unveiled by Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, then Governor of Queensland. It was removed from Edward street to its present site in April, 1939.

King George V. Memorial.—The equestrian statue erected to the memory of the late King George V. is situated in King George Square, facing the City Hall. With its garden plots and fountains and dignified surroundings, it makes a notable addition to Brisbane’s memorials, and it records faithfully the character, the qualities, and the aspirations of the man to whose memory it stands.



Anzac Memorial.

John Oxley Memorial.—When Lieut. Oxley and party were returning down the Brisbane River after the second visit of exploration in 1824, they landed at a spot on the river bank, and near this place an obelisk has been erected on Coronation Drive to commemorate the event. Oxley recorded that he saw "a chain of ponds watering a fine valley," and considered that the place was suitable for settlement. The inscription on the obelisk, which is within a few minutes' walk of North Quay, reads: "Here John Oxley, landing to look for water, discovered the site of this city, 28th September, 1824."

Other Memorials.—In Queen's Park is a statue of Queen Victoria cast from the same mould as the Jubilee statue of the Queen at Bournemouth, England. At one corner of the park is a statue of the late Hon. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland from 1915-1919, when he relinquished the office to enter Federal politics. Queen's Park was originally the site of St. John's cathedral church until 1904. A marble slab let into the pavement marks the spot where the High Altar stood. The Diocesan Registry was preserved, and now houses the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Queensland Police.

Just inside the Adelaide street entrance of the City Hall is a bas-relief erected in memory of Mabel Forrest, the most representative Queensland poet since George Essex Evans, whose lyrics, culled from her garden of verses, will continue to delight her people. The poem written by the late Mrs. Forrest for the opening of the City Hall is inscribed on the memorial tablet.



THE CITY OF BRISBANE

CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES

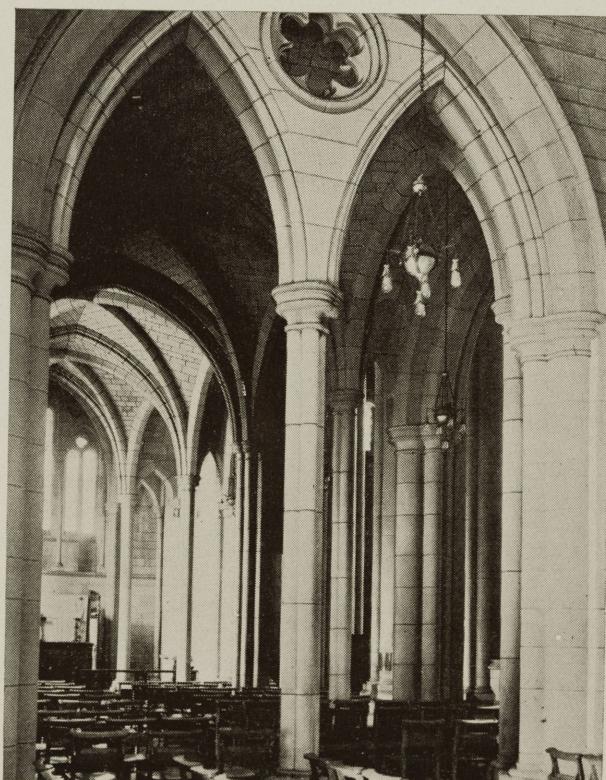
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, although unfinished, is one of the most beautiful buildings in Brisbane, as much by virtue of its Gothic architecture as by its commanding position in Ann street overlooking Petrie Bight. The portion already built is 137 feet long; the full length will be 256 feet. The complete design includes a pyramidal roofed tower and two spires at the west end. St. John's is a "sister cathedral" to Truro.

The cathedral was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, first Bishop of Brisbane, on 28th October, 1910. The foundation stone was laid by the late King George V., who, as Duke of Cornwall and York, visited Australia in 1901. The actual work on the building, however, was not begun until 1906. The original St. John's of 1843 was a small wooden building on the corner of Queen street and North Quay that had served the penal settlement as a carpenter's shop. When Bishop Tufnell arrived in Brisbane, he built the pro-cathedral on the site of present-day Queen's Park. The resumption of the site by the Government led to the erection of the present cathedral.

The design shows strong French influence, notably in the semi-circular apsidal east end, but internally it is early English or thirteenth-century Gothic in feeling. The outer walls are of pink porphyry from a local quarry with windows and door dressings from Pyrmont Quarry.

The whole of the interior is of Helidon sandstone. Authorities are agreed that the building is the greatest Gothic conception south of the equator, and the interiors are the most beautiful in Australia. Two great features of the cathedral are the vaulted stone ceiling, some 60 feet above the floor, and the massive stone piers, which have no vertical divisions, but are carved in solid blocks piled one upon another. The High Altar, under which lies the body of Bishop Webber, founder of the cathedral, is Byzantine in style. The magnificent rose window and the clergy stalls are also among the outstanding features.

Interior, St. John's Cathedral, showing Gothic Arches.





Bas-relief, Anzac Square.

Photo: *Brisbane "Telegraph."*

St. Stephen's Cathedral.—This is a typically dignified Gothic structure built of vari-coloured porphyry and sandstone, savouring somewhat of French influence in design. When opened for worship in May, 1874, it was the largest church of the Roman Catholic faith in Queensland, but was not looked upon even then as the permanent cathedral. In 1920 an ever-increasing demand for greater facilities for worship led to the addition of transepts and eastern end, thus converting the simple nave with aisles and western entrance into the traditional symbolic Latin plan. Though imposing in size (it is about 200 feet long on its major axis), and mellowed with the passing years, St. Stephen's shrinks to the proportions of a parish church when compared with the new cathedral of the Holy Name.

Holy Name Cathedral.—On the site approached from the city proper through verdant Centenary Place, the excavations for this commanding edifice began in 1927. In the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, the Papal Legate, Cardinal Cerretti, laid the foundation stone on 16th September, 1928. The intervention of the world-wide economic depression caused operations to be suspended temporarily. In August, 1935, the completed crypt, possessing a floor area greater than the average church was blessed and opened.

This magnificent structure, little short of 400 feet long, will, when completed, rank with St. Paul's, London, St. Peter's, Rome, and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, as a standard of comparison and contrast by which others will be measured.

Albert Street Methodist Church.—Of the Methodist churches of Brisbane, that on the corner of Albert and Ann streets, King George Square, is architecturally the most important. It is an excellent example of the Gothic revival work of the 19th century. The design is of the Decorated Period, with broad porch, nave, transepts and apsidal choir, tower and spire. Viewed from the steps of the City Hall, it is one of the most beautiful structures in Brisbane. The length of the building is 105 feet, breadth over transepts 69 feet, and height of nave 42 feet. The large traceried windows of nave and transepts are notable features. To meet climatic conditions an external open aisle has been built on either side of the nave. The seating capacity has been increased by roomy galleries on three sides, carried on cast-iron columns, and with wooden arcades above the gallery level. Ample space is given to the communion platform and rostrum, and the choir and a particularly fine organ occupy the octagonal apse. The building is constructed of brick with dressings and spire of limestone from Oamaru, New Zealand, and is completed with a slate roof.

The first Methodist minister (William Moore) arrived in Brisbane in October, 1847, and the first "church" was a small building near the present site of "The Telegraph" in Queen street. In 1849 a brick building was erected on the corner of Albert street and Burnett lane, and in 1856 a larger structure was built on the same site. The present church was erected in 1888-89. The Central Methodist Mission was established in 1908 by the late Dr. G. E. Rowe. The "Garden Settlement" for aged people at Chermside is a department of the Mission.

Queen Street, looking towards Circular Quay.

Photo: Brisbane "Telegraph."



St. Andrew's Church.—Another of Brisbane's notable buildings is St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on the corner of Creek and Ann streets. Of early Romanesque architecture, severely plain and suggestive of strength and solidity, the more noticeable features of the church are the use throughout of the semi-circular arch and the rectangular tower.

The Presbyterians of 1846 were represented in the United Evangelical Church, which was formed in 1849, and worshipped in a building in William street. Subsequently a site was secured in Creek street, and a church erected, which served until the construction of the Wickham terrace church in 1864. The resumption of that area for railway purposes led to the building of the present St. Andrew's, which was opened and dedicated in August, 1905.

City Tabernacle.—Situated on the corner of Wickham terrace and Edward street, this is the oldest and largest Baptist church in Queensland. Its origin goes back to 1849, when the immigrant ship "Fortitude" arrived with Rev. Chas. Stewart and five other Baptists. These, together with a number of Independents and Presbyterians, formed a united congregation, which worshipped in the old Court House, and later in a chapel in William street. In 1855 the first Baptist Church was formed, and services were held in the Police Court on the site of the present G.P.O. The first church building in Wharf street was opened in February, 1859, and the present tabernacle on Wickham terrace was opened in October, 1890. This church has played a notable part in the religious life of the State, and was responsible in 1888 for founding the first Christian Endeavour Society in the Southern Hemisphere.

All Saints' Church.—A rubble church was built in 1862 on land granted in 1856, but it was demolished and the present building erected in 1869. The oldest Anglican building, it is still in use for services. All Saints' is built in Italian Gothic style, of stone from Petrie quarries. Its cedar hammer-beam roof is one of the finest of its type in Australia. The beautiful east windows, given by Canon Thomas Jones (the second rector of the parish) and his family in 1870, are composed of some of the earliest stained glass manufactured in this country. In the south-east corner the Lady Chapel, in memory of those who served in the Great War, contains an altar which was given by Canon Jones in 1871. The Stations of the Cross, in bas-relief, are the work of Miss Daphne Mayo.

St. Mary's Church.—Hewn from the rock of the hill which it crowns, St. Mary's, Kangaroo Point, is one of the most interesting churches in Brisbane. The foundation stone was laid by the Marquis of Normanby (then Governor) in 1872. This charming little church has had a long naval tradition. In the days when Queensland had its own Navy—the gunboats "Gayundah" and "Paluma"—it was at St. Mary's that the sailors and officers worshipped. Few churches in Queensland are so rich in memorials.

Russian Orthodox Church.—Away from the noise and bustle of the city, in the quiet of Vulture street, South Brisbane, its silvered domes and eight-pointed crosses pointing high into an alien sky, is Australia's only Russian Orthodox Church—a link with the days of Tsarist Russia.

There are many other interesting and charming churches in Brisbane and suburbs, reference to which cannot be included in a publication of this nature. Most of the city churches are situated in Ann street—aptly named "The Street of Churches."

LIBRARIES

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Situated in William street, opposite Queen's Park, North Quay. Open daily from 10 a.m. till 9.30 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., and from 6 p.m. till 9.30 p.m.; Sunday and public holidays 1.30 p.m. till 5.30 p.m. The library contains more than 40,000 volumes. All current newspapers and journals published in Queensland and in the principal Australian and New Zealand cities are on file, in addition to oversea publications. Intended originally to be a museum, the building was converted to its present use in 1902. The new Public Library is being built in Turbot street, near Wickham Park.

John Oxley Memorial Library.—This library of historical records is housed on the first floor of the Public Library, and is open to the public daily. When Brisbane commemorated in 1924 the centenary of the discovery of the Brisbane River by John Oxley, the funds resulting from the celebrations were set aside to erect a memorial to the founder of the city, and to establish a trust for the purpose of maintaining in perpetuity a library of Queensland and Australian literature and history. This led to the founding of the Oxley Library, which was officially opened in 1934. The control of the library is in the care of three trustees and a council comprising representatives of learned societies. A war memorial section has been incorporated within the library. The collection of Queensland verse, comprising 250 volumes, is the most complete in existence. The library is of invaluable assistance to students of Queensland history and literature.

University Buildings, at one time Government House.



Parliament House

Library.—The library, with its 64,000 volumes, has been planned to conform with other Parliamentary Libraries throughout the Commonwealth.

Brisbane School of Arts.

Situated in Ann street, between Edward and Albert streets. A lending library, open daily from 8.45 a.m. till 8 p.m., except on Sunday. The reading-room is open from 8 p.m. till 10 p.m. The library contains 78,000 volumes, comprising a representative collection of general literature and Australian and overseas newspapers and periodicals.

University Library (and Fryer Library of Australian Literature).

Available to graduates and undergraduates of the University of Queensland.

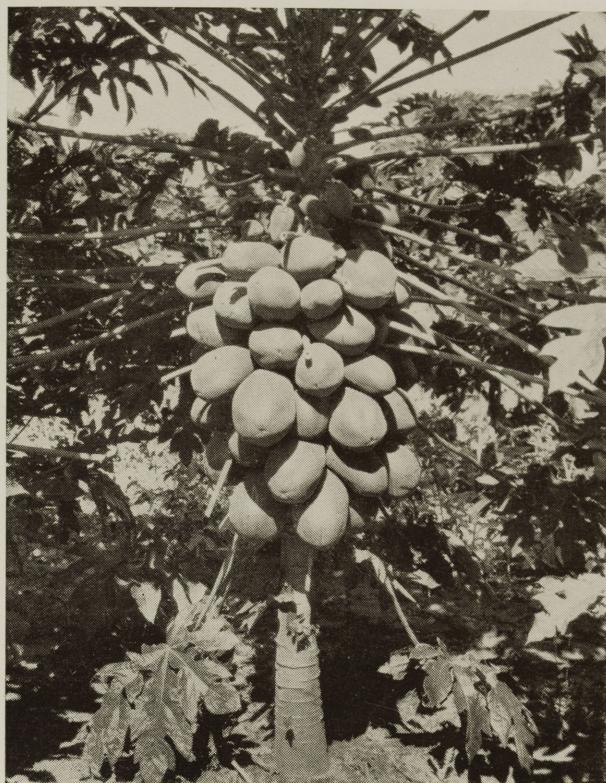
Queensland Museum Library.—This specialised reference library is situated in the Museum building, corner of Gregory terrace and Bowen Bridge road. It contains about 20,000 volumes, which are available to the public for reference purposes. The library mostly comprises books on natural history, ethnology, and publications of scientific institutions throughout the world.

Art Reference Library.—The Queensland Art Fund Reference Library is situated in the old Railway buildings, George street, at the top of Adelaide street. From Monday to Friday each week its doors are open between 3.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. A small collection of paintings is on view. Lunch-hour lecturettes are arranged on Friday.

W.E.A. Library.—The Workers' Educational Association is situated on the corner of Edward and Ann streets, city. The books in this general lending library of 12,000 volumes cover a wide range of subjects. Metropolitan and country membership. Tutorial classes are a feature of the activities of the W.E.A.

South Brisbane Municipal Library.—A lending library and free reading-room, situated in Stanley street, South Brisbane, near the Vulture street intersection.

There is a number of circulating libraries in the city area. Most of the learned societies have libraries of specialised literature.



Papaw Tree in Fruit.



Story Bridge.

Photo: Brisbane "Telegraph."

BRIDGES

*"Within the span, earth and sky repeat
Themselves through man."*

THE Brisbane River is spanned by five bridges—Story, Victoria, Grey Street, and the two bridges at Indooroopilly. The Story Bridge extends from the eastern building line of Ann street, at Boyne street, Fortitude Valley, across to Main street, Kangaroo Point—a distance of 4,575 feet, of which the construction in steelwork is 2,564 feet. The main bridge is of the cantilever type, with a 924-feet centre span and two anchor arm spans 270 feet each. The southern approach to the bridge for 1,100 feet consists of seven steel-girder spans, and for a further 626 feet nine arch spans and twelve flat spans, all in reinforced concrete. The remaining 360 feet consist of consolidated fill enclosed by reinforced concrete retaining walls. The total cost will be approximately £1,500,000.

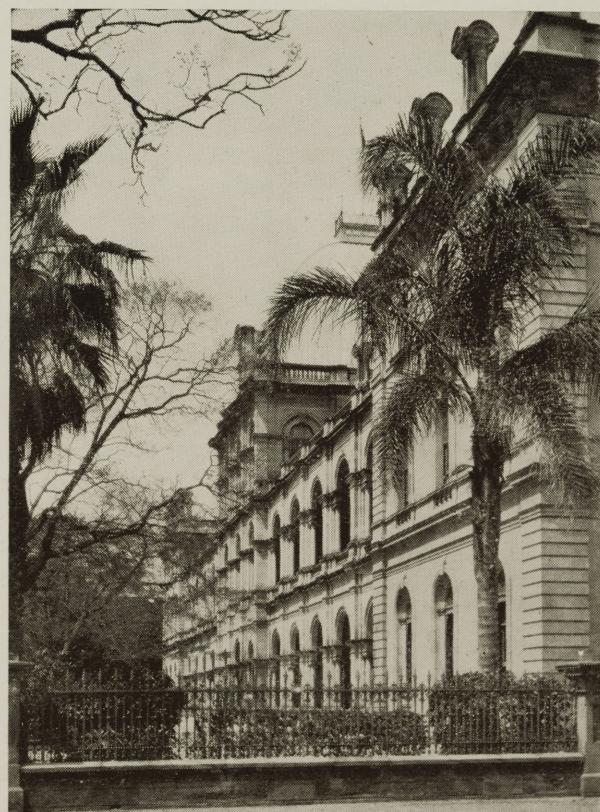
The southern approach to the bridge traverses historic ground. Twenty years after Oxley's whaleboat explored the river, the bullock teams and mail coaches from the Darling Downs followed the track that is now Main street in order to avoid the South Brisbane swamps. The escaped convict, Duramboi (John Davis), whom Andrew Petrie rescued on the Mary River in 1842 after fourteen years among the blacks, was the local blacksmith. By 1846 John Campbell's boiling-down works were the subject of offence to the 600 or so residents of North Brisbane and Kangaroo Point.

THE geological formation at the northern approach is most interesting. During the Triassic period of 220 million years ago showers of white-hot volcanic ash fell over the Brisbane area. The formation at Bowen terrace shows the junction of the schist and the tuff, the schist being deposited in the water perhaps 460 million years ago. The tuff, falling as ash from the sky, set fire to the cedar-like conifers with which the countryside was clad. Carbonised trunks have been found in the tuff at Petrie Bight, close to the bridge site, and elsewhere. The Brisbane schist is among the oldest rock formations in the world.

The present Victoria Bridge is the second structure so named that has occupied the site. The first bridge was opened in 1874, and destroyed by the great flood of 1893. In 1894 John McCormack's tender was accepted for the construction of an iron bridge, which was opened for traffic on the downstream side in October, 1896, and fully opened in the following year. The cost was £110,000. Victoria Bridge has six spans of 170 feet each, the total length being 340 yards 1 foot 8 inches. There are two roadways, each 24 feet wide, and two footpaths, each 9 feet wide.

Grey Street Bridge, which spans the Brisbane River about half a mile on the upstream side of Victoria Bridge, is a through arch bridge and is the only one of this type in the Southern Hemisphere. Construction was commenced in August, 1928, and the bridge was opened to traffic on 20th March, 1932. The total length of the bridge with its approaches is 1,630 feet, and the width is 63 feet, which provides a 40-feet roadway and two footpaths 11 feet 6 inches each. At the site of the bridge the river is approximately 700 feet wide, and it is spanned by three 238-feet reinforced concrete spans. The south approach consists of a long viaduct with a 92-feet arch adjacent to the river, and sixteen concrete spans varying in length from 34 feet to 52 feet. The north approach consists of two 33-feet spans. The two river piers are founded on concrete cylinders 28 feet in diameter at depths varying from 100 to 107 feet below high water. The clearance above high water is 56 feet. The cost of the bridge was £500,000.

Indooroopilly toll bridge for vehicular traffic was opened in February, 1936. It has a span of 600 feet. The railway bridge crosses the river parallel with the vehicular bridge.



Parliament House.

OLD BRISBANE BUILDINGS

THE history of a city or a country is not infrequently written just as indelibly in its masonry, its bricks and mortar, as in the fine engrossing of ancient documents or in books carefully preserved and guarded with the utmost solicitude. The books and documents have been preserved in museums and libraries and public archives, but what of the solid records—the buildings which are a complete index to the attitude and the vogue of the times? Most of the first buildings erected in Brisbane have been demolished to meet the exigencies of a ruthless age which venerates not that which is old. This demolition, however much it is regretted from an historical point of view, has been necessary—and, truth to tell, many of the old buildings were far from pleasing to the eye, and their loss is no grave concern. It is therefore almost with a sense of veneration that one can point to a building in the heart of the city which seems to have defied the ravages of time and "improvements," and which to-day, if the neighbouring structures could be lifted out of the landscape, presents much the same appearance as it did in 1829, when it was the pivotal point from which the city grew.

Such a building is the **State Government Stores** in William street. If it was not the first building erected in the Moreton Bay settlement, it was at least one of the first half-dozen. It owes its origin to the activities of Captain Patrick Logan, who, on 6th March, 1826, was detached with the 57th Regiment to take charge of the Moreton Bay penal station. Most of the buildings deemed necessary at that time were erected under Commandant Logan's supervision. The old Treasury was his military barracks, the Observatory his windmill, and the lower floors of the present-day State Stores his commissariat stores. The building was completed about 1829. A plaque on which is engraved a crown with the letters "G.R." and the date "1829" is still in an excellent state of preservation. It can be seen below the gable of the building from the lane, known as "Queen's Walk," leading from the northern end of Victoria Bridge to Queen's Wharf. This walled roadway must also be included among the few remaining relics of Brisbane Town—truly a Street of Adventure, for the convicts, and later the early immigrants, were landed at Queen's Wharf, only a few paces from the commissariat stores.

Another historic building, and one of Brisbane's most picturesque landmarks, is the **Observatory** on Wickham terrace, rising from among old shade trees overlooking the city. In the early days of Moreton Bay settlement—the fourth Australian penal station—the structure was built by convicts to act as a windmill. Due to a mechanical defect, however, the sails would not operate, and convicts were employed to grind the maize-meal by means of a treadmill. It was usually worked by twenty-five convicts at a time, but for special punishment sixteen were kept on the tread for periods of fourteen hours. The treadmill was used from 1829 until 1837, when Andrew Petrie arrived as foreman of public works, and effected the necessary repairs. The penal settlement was abolished two years later, however, and the structure was later used as a signal station, which communicated the arrival of vessels in the river to the townspeople, and also as a lookout for the Fire Brigade. After Federation it was used for a short while as a meteorological station, and was known as the Observatory.



Brisbane, looking West over Grey Street Bridge from Wickham Terrace.

TUCKED away behind a flowering hedge at the lower end of Edward street, next to the Naval Offices, the little old building occupied by the Water Police would easily escape notice. The actual date of its erection is uncertain. The earliest authentic record of it is possessed by the Works Department, which has among its archives the plans for additions as far back as 1861. The original building of hand-made bricks, with bases of porphyry, was constructed many years earlier. Indeed, there are some who assert that it was built by convict labour and is contemporaneous with the Government Stores. Mounted on its original wheeled carriage of teak in the middle of the lawn is a ship's cannon, similar to the carronades of Nelson's day. It is believed to have been part of the armament of the British man-o'-war "Unicorn" stationed at Dundee in the 'sixties. Later it was placed aboard the "Young Australia," which was wrecked off North Point, Moreton Island, in 1872. After further adventures the old cannon was mounted in front of the Water Police Station.

Standing in the grounds of St. Stephen's pro-cathedral (R.C.) is the oldest extant church in Brisbane, although it is not now used as a church. It was designed in 1848-49 by Augustus Webley Pugin, who was associated with the architects who built some of the outstanding modern cathedrals of Western Europe. The church was designed in the late style of Gothic architecture, with strong perpendicular influence, and built entirely of freestone, with shingled roof. It was opened for worship on 12th May, 1850, and served as a cathedral church of the Catholic Episcopal See until the opening of the cathedral on 17th May, 1874.



Wool Sale.

Photo: *Brisbane "Courier-Mail."*

HERE are many old homes in Brisbane with romantic histories. **Newstead House**, Newstead Park, is the oldest and one of the finest examples extant of early colonial architecture. Built in 1846 on the plans of the old Canning Downs Station, Warwick, it was Queensland's first unofficial Government House. Its owner—Captain John Clements Wickham, R.N.—was Police Magistrate and later Government Resident for the New South Wales District of Moreton Bay from 1843 to 1859 (Separation year). During that period it was called "Governor's Cottage," and was where high State and Church officials were entertained. It was named after Newstead Abbey, Lord Byron's ancestral home, in the village attached to which Wickham's father was rector. In later years it was in turn the town house of Patrick Leslie, who led the great pastoral hegira to the Darling Downs, George Harris, a leading Brisbane merchant, the Perry family, and others prominent in early Brisbane affairs. It was during the occupancy of the Harrises that the late King George V. and his brother, the Duke of Clarence, were entertained there. No other house in Brisbane was the centre of such a social whirl as Newstead was three generations ago. Clayfield, Ascot, and Breakfast Creek trams pass the Park.

The **Deanery** (Church of England) was built by Andrew Petrie for Dr. Hobbs, one of the earliest medical practitioners in Queensland, who arrived in the "Chaseley" in 1849. When Queensland was separated from New South Wales the Government rented the building as a residence for Governor Bowen while the official Government House was being built.

ENTERTAINMENT

BRISBANE and suburbs are well provided with theatres and amusement halls. The principal talkie theatres are grouped in Queen street and Albert street, and exhibit the best in cinema entertainment. Leading dramatic companies and concert artists visiting Australia also perform in Brisbane. The legitimate stage is mainly in the keeping of the Brisbane Repertory Theatre Society and Little Theatre groups. Vaudeville and musical comedy shows, dancing, skating, boxing, and wrestling may also be enjoyed at establishments in the city proper, Fortitude Valley, and in South Brisbane near Victoria Bridge. Orchestral and organ recitals are regularly held in the City Hall. The Eisteddfod movement is particularly well established.

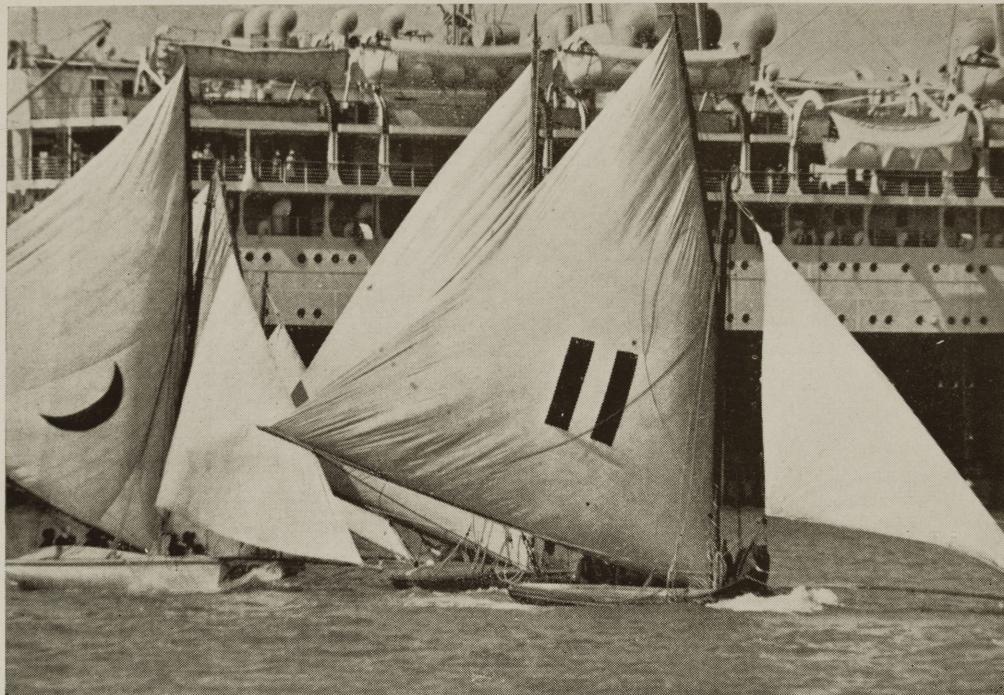
The winter months in Brisbane, when days are crisp and golden, and nights are exhilarating, fragrant, the heavens massed with stars, offer unusual opportunities for social activities. Winter nights in Brisbane are ideal dancing nights. Several leading hotels in the city have public ballrooms which are open nightly.

During midwinter, in early August, the annual exhibition of the Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association is staged at Bowen Park. The showgrounds on the Kedron-Windsor tramline are easily reached from the city. The Exhibition is one of the outstanding events of the year. Town and country mingle in a week of celebration. Most of the sporting fixtures, principal balls, and social functions are held during that merry week. Large numbers of southern visitors holiday in Brisbane during Show Week to join in the festivities and revel in the hospitable sunshine.

Royal National Showgrounds, Bowen Park.

Photo: Brisbane "Courier-Mail."





Sailing Regatta, Hamilton Reach.

Photo: Brisbane "Courier-Mail."

SPORT

BRISBANE'S genial climate is particularly kind to the sportsman. Very seldom have sporting fixtures to be postponed because of adverse weather conditions. Usually all forms of sport can be played throughout the year.

Ascot, the course of the Queensland Turf Club, is 4 miles from the city and can be reached by tram and train. Other race tracks are at Doomben Park, which is in close proximity to Ascot, Albion Park, Deagon, and Bundamba. Coursing is conducted at Kedron Park and Rocklea.

The Brisbane Cricket Ground is at Woolloongabba, where Test, Sheffield Shield (Interstate), and local matches are played. The various football codes draw large attendances during the winter months, when every sporting field is a hive of activity. Athletics and cycling are held at Lang Park. The Lawn Tennis Association courts are at Milton, on the Toowong tramline.

Picturesque golf links are situated at Indooroopilly, Yeerongpilly, Hamilton, Victoria Park, Gailes, Enoggera, Virginia, Sandgate, Clontarf, Wynnum, and elsewhere adjacent to the city. In every suburb there are bowling clubs. Rowing and sailing regattas are contested on the beautiful reaches of the river, with yachting in Moreton Bay. Swimming is a popular sport. The Booroodabin baths are in Wickham street, near Fortitude Valley, while several other baths are situated in the city and suburbs. Angling, big-game fishing, surfing, horse-riding, hiking, motoring . . . there is no end to the sporting attractions of Brisbane and its charming countryside.

CLIMATE

QUEENSLAND can be divided, roughly, into three climatic regions—(a) the coast and adjacent mountain slopes, where the climate is marked by an evenness of temperature and a considerable degree of moisture, with annual average rainfalls varying from 40 inches to 180 inches (between Cairns and Cardwell, the heaviest rainfall area in Australia); (b) the mid-interior, characterised by a wider range of temperature and an average rainfall varying from 15 to 25 inches a year; (c) the far interior, where there is a still wider range of temperature, with very dry atmosphere and rainfall averaging about 10 inches annually.

Most of the rain falls in summer—the “wet season” being from December to March. There is, however, a serviceable rain distribution over the major portion of the State during the other seasons, and, except in the far North, there are normally no very dry months over the eastern part.

Winter in the south-eastern portion of the State is perfection itself. From June to August the spendthrift sunshine pours out of serene blue skies in pulsating waves of light. During those three glorious months Brisbane revels in approximately 630 hours of bright warm sunshine, compared with 395 for Melbourne and 569 for Sydney.

The mean annual maximum temperature for Brisbane is 78.0 degrees, and the minimum 59.7 degrees. The average winter temperature is 59.8 degrees, and in summer 76.7 degrees. The yearly rainfall averages 45 inches. Vital statistics compare more than favourably with those of other Australian capital cities.

Riding Party in Sylvan Setting.

Photo: *Brisbane “Telegraph.”*



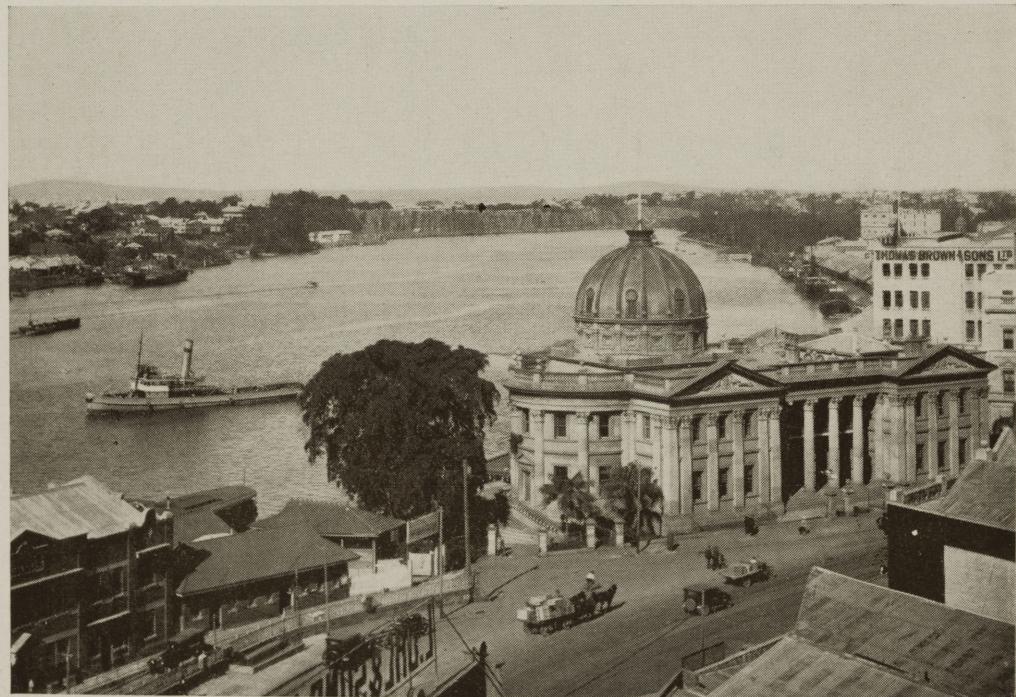
TRADE AND COMMERCE

THOUGH the trade of the State of Queensland is not controlled in its capital city to the same extent as is the case in the other Australian States, where greater proportions of the populations reside in the metropolitan areas and where other ports are less numerous. Brisbane is, nevertheless, the chief port of the State, the terminus for most of the European liners visiting Australia, and its chief financial and business centre. In recent years its population has expanded rapidly, and at the end of 1939 was estimated to be 325,000. Based on the tonnage of all vessels entering, Brisbane is the fifth port in Australia, though it runs fourth if tonnage of overseas vessels only is considered, or third if judged on value of overseas trade.

The Brisbane River can accommodate at its wharves in the city, 12-18 sea miles upstream, large steamers from Europe, America, the East, and elsewhere. In the river is a flying-boat base used by Qantas-Empire Airways flying-boats on their regular trips from London to Sydney. The aerodrome at Archerfield is recognised as one of the best landing grounds in Australia. Planes take off many times each day with passengers, mails, and freight for intrastate and interstate destinations.

Brisbane is linked with Sydney by a uniform-gauge railway, and almost the whole of the 6,567 miles of lines owned by the Queensland Government are also linked together, enabling most of the State to be reached by rail from Brisbane.

City Reach and Custom House.



DURING the year 1938-39 the aggregate tonnage of the 1,397 vessels which entered the Port of Brisbane was 4,614,493. Cargo shipped totalled 315,681 tons for overseas countries and 208,868 tons for other States, and consisted largely of wool, butter, beef, and other primary products. The port has up-to-date cold storage and wool-dumping facilities to deal with these products before shipment. Cargo discharged consisted largely of overseas and interstate manufactured goods. The value of direct overseas exports in 1938-39 was £A18,243,601, and overseas imports were worth £A8,758,672.

Buyers of many nationalities regularly visit Brisbane for the wool sales, which recur during nine months of the year. The wool bought is afterwards shipped to Europe, Japan, United States of America, and to Australian manufacturers. Wool sold through the Brisbane Wool Market totalled 175,000,000 lb. (greasy weight) in the 1938-39 selling season and realised £7,600,000. During the last ten years wool sold at Brisbane has been worth £71,000,000. Regular hide and skin sales are also held in the city. Auctions of the tobacco leaf grown in the State are conducted at certain times of the year, purchases being made for local factories and manufacturers in other States. At live-stock sales held at Cannon Hill Saleyards 141,000 cattle, 67,000 calves, 519,000 sheep and lambs, and 63,000 pigs were sold in 1938-39, representing a turnover of £1,600,000. These stock and many others brought directly to the works from the Southern Division of the State are slaughtered at the up-to-date and highly efficient Brisbane Abattoir, meatworks, and bacon factories for export overseas as frozen, chilled, and tinned meats, and also for the interstate and local trades. The value of meats and by-products produced in the Brisbane works in 1938-39 was more than £5,000,000.

There were 1,278 establishments classed statistically as factories in the Greater Brisbane area, in 1938-39, the value of output being £23,950,000. Salaries and wages paid to 28,500 workers amounted to £5,318,000.

Building expansion in Brisbane is indicated by the fact that during 1939 plans were approved for new buildings and alterations and additions valued at £2,300,000. The total value of building operations over the last ten years (exclusive of new bridges or of other construction) has been £16,000,000.



Bananas, Cleveland District.

Photo: Brisbane "Courier-Mail."

TRANSPORT

THE railways from Sydney (by way of Kyogle), the North Coast of New South Wales, the South Coast of Queensland, as well as the southern suburban railways, terminate at adjoining stations abutting Melbourne street, on the south side of the river, near Victoria Bridge. At the time of the publication of this guide the interstate services by way of Wallangarra and the northern and western suburban and long-distance trains terminate at Central Station, Ann street, city, but the new terminal now approaching completion at Roma street is destined to become the principal station for the departure and arrival of long-distance trains. The administrative headquarters, city booking office, and Tourist Bureau are in Adelaide street, Anzac Square. A frequent suburban train service is provided, and special inducements are offered tourists who wish to visit or stay at the near resorts.

The Brisbane Municipal Tramways operate services extending far into the suburbs. The offices and workshops are situated on Coronation Drive not far distant from Grey Street Bridge.

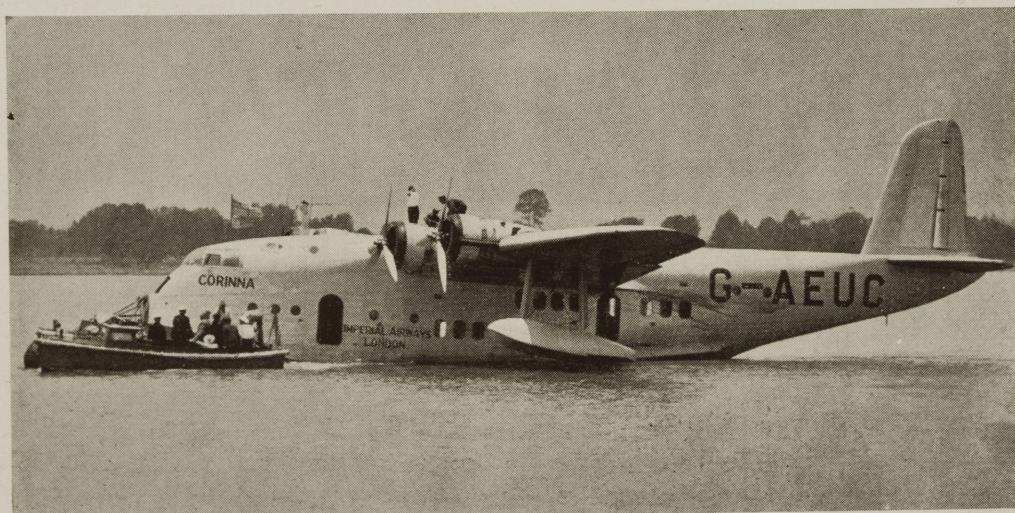
Motor-buses supplement the train and tram services to many suburbs. Those for the south side of the city leave from North Quay; for Sandgate and district, from Eagle street; for the western suburbs and Redcliffe and district, from King George Square (near Roma Street Police Barracks); and for the northern and eastern suburbs, from Duncan street, Fortitude Valley.

Archerfield aerodrome is situated near Rocklea, about 8 miles from the G.P.O. It is the headquarters for regular interstate and intrastate air services, as well as for taxi and private owners' planes.

Interstate tourist coach services leave from offices adjacent to the Government Tourist Bureau in Adelaide street. Brisbane is also well supplied with taxi-cab services.

Flying Boat Anchored at Base.

Photo: Brisbane "Courier-Mail."





"Nieu Holland" passing "Otranto," Brisbane River.

Photo: W. Sneyd.

ACCESS

ENTRY may be made into Queensland by daily rail services by way of Kyogle (uniform-gauge line) or through Wallangarra. There are regular steamship services between Queensland ports and the Southern capitals. During the winter months steamer services from Southern ports to Brisbane, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns are augmented, and the schedules conveniently arranged for tourists so as to allow longer periods in port for sightseeing purposes.

Airliners operate between Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, and Southern capitals to a regular daily schedule. There is a combined steamer and coach motor service from Sydney to Brisbane *via* Byron Bay. Comfortable tourist coaches travel over two scenic routes between Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane—along the coast by way of the Pacific Highway, and inland over the New England tablelands.

Details of regular transport services are contained in publications issued by the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

Motorists who intend to travel more than 100 miles from the border or to remain in Queensland longer than fourteen days should secure a visitor's permit, which lasts three months. Registration is compulsory if a visit for longer than three months is intended.

ACCOMMODATION

BRISBANE lacks nothing in comfortable accommodation for the tourist, the family on a prolonged visit, and the permanent resident. Modern hotels are situated in the heart of the city, with tariffs to suit all purses. Private hotels, no less conveniently situated, are numerous throughout the metropolitan area. Well-appointed residential houses, noted for excellent service and cuisine, are also centrally situated, and in the more fashionable suburbs.

The Tourist Bureau will supply full details regarding tariffs at recommended hotels and residential, or the names and addresses of reliable agents or persons desirous of renting houses or flats.

Housing in Brisbane has about it the distinctive feature of being built on stumps six feet or more in height. The large space underneath allows the flow of a continual draught of fresh air, which results in coolness in summer, dryness of floors in wet weather, protection from possible defects of drainage, and ample provision in the trellised-in space beneath for laundries, storehouses, ferneries, etc.

Cheap timber in the past made wooden houses so popular that architects have prepared many attractive designs—houses with wide verandas, deep porches, airy loggias, and other features specially adapted to suit the climate. Private residences in Brisbane are usually individual bungalows set amid charming gardens and lawns. In recent years the increased use of concrete and brick has been responsible for gracing the residential suburbs with numerous really beautiful homes.

A Queensland Bungalow, Ascot.





From Jolly's Lookout, Mount Nebo Road.

SHORT EXCURSIONS

VISITORS who wish to see Brisbane and environs to advantage are advised to consult the staff of the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau, situated in Adelaide street, Anzac Square. Particulars may be obtained of numerous attractive half-day trips by motor coach, train, launch, or excursion steamer. Visitors can be assured of reliable service at lowest cost. Information relating to places of interest round and about Brisbane, summarised here, is contained in other attractive literature published by the Bureau.

The tour of 30 miles embracing the city sights and Mount Coot-tha is recommended to the visitor who has little time at his disposal. White's Hill, another vantage point, is accessible by way of South Brisbane. A visit to the "Oasis" Tea Gardens, Sunnybank, and to Mount Gravatt is recommended. A delightful circular motor tour of about 50 miles to Sandgate, Clontarf, and the Redcliffe Peninsula is most comprehensive. Lone Pine and Mandalay picnic parks and zoo, 15 miles up the Brisbane River, may be reached by regular launch and bus services. The tour of 45 miles along the Mount Nebo Scenic Highway, which rises to 1,700 feet, is one of the best of the half-day trips available from Brisbane.

The tour of 85 miles embracing Ipswich, Marburg, and Rosewood (picturesque farming country) will prove full of interest. An inspection of the fertile tropical fruitgrowing districts of Redland Bay and Cleveland, on the shores of Moreton Bay, should not be missed.

DAY TOURS

HERE is a wide variety of day tours by road for selection. Mount Glorious (2,000 feet) may be reached on a circular tour of 65 miles to spurs of the D'Aguilar Range. Mount Tamborine (1,800 feet), a sub-tropical wonderland about 50 miles south of Brisbane, is ideal for day excursions or extended holidays. The varied tour of 150 miles embracing Tamborine and Beechmont and the glorious surfing beaches of Surfers' Paradise and Southport can be thoroughly recommended. The South Coast beaches can also be inspected by booking a Pacific Highway tour, which extends along the ocean front to Coolangatta.

A combined rail and road motor tour of 200 miles to Toowoomba and the Darling Downs may be undertaken. Two popular circular tours to the North Coast and Blackall Range resorts combining rail and road motor transportation are offered. Tourists booking the Palmwoods-Montville-Nambour trip detrain at Palmwoods and lunch at Montville. Those on the Landsborough-Wootha-Maleny tour detrain at Landsborough and lunch at Maleny. The North Coast is the principal tropical fruitgrowing district in Queensland.

Popular day excursions in fast comfortable vessels may be made to several islands in Moreton Bay. Steamers leave the wharf near the Customs House several times during the week for Redcliffe and Bribie Island, in the northern part of the bay. Excursion launches leave to a regular schedule for Amity Point and Point Lookout, on Stradbroke Island. The cruise for 100 miles among the " Bay of Islands " is very popular.

Pineapples in Fruit, North Coast District.



NEAR RESORTS

WITHIN a radius of 70 miles north and south of Brisbane the visitor will find a large number of charming resorts by mountain and sea. Reference should be made to the map which is included in this brochure.

The Riviera of Queensland is the South Coast by shore and summit. From Southport to Coolangatta is a series of splendid surfing beaches, and a few miles inland rises a lost world of peaks and plateaux which, for salubrious climate and wildly beautiful sub-tropical scenery, has few equals.

Southport is the first of the sequence of surfing resorts in the South Coast, with centres at Main Beach and Surfers' Paradise. Then come Burleigh Heads, Palm Beach, Currumbin, Tugun, Bilinga, to Coolangatta and Tweed Heads, on the border of New South Wales.

Inland are Lamington National Park, Binna-burra, Springbrook, Tamborine, and Beechmont. On these unspoiled highlands the visitor can experience that deep authentic mountain thrill and the balm of an incomparable climate.

West of Brisbane are Toowoomba, Stanthorpe, the Darling Downs, and Bunya Mountains, which offer the tourist some of the most beautiful scenery in the State, in addition to a genial climate.

Caloundra, Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Noosa Heads are delightful oceanside resorts noted for their surfing beaches. Tewantin, with its river and nearby lakes, is deservedly popular. A few miles inland is the Blackall Range, with tourist centres at Maleny, Montville, and Mapleton, and nearby is Buderim Plateau.

Resorts bordering the indented shores of Moreton Bay include Sandgate, Clontarf, Woody Point, Redcliffe, and Scarborough (north of the Brisbane River estuary), and Wynnum, Manly, Wellington Point, Cleveland, and Redland Bay (south of the river). Bribie, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands shelter Moreton Bay, which is dotted with verdant isles, and on Bribie and Stradbroke Islands there are established holiday resorts.



Curtis Falls, Mount Tamborine.

DIRECTORY

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

Customs, Petrie Bight.
Commerce, Commonwealth Buildings, Adelaide street
Defence, Petrie terrace.
Electoral Office, Commonwealth Buildings, Adelaide street.
General Post Office, Queen street.
Income Tax, Taxation Building, George street.
Meteorological Bureau, Wickham terrace.
Naval Staff Office, Edward street.
Scientific and Industrial Research, Commonwealth Buildings, Adelaide street.
Works and Services Branch, Commonwealth Buildings, Adelaide street.

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

Agriculture and Stock, William street.
Bureau of Industry, 108 George street.
Chief Secretary's Office, Executive Buildings, George street.
Electoral, Treasury Building, George street.
Electricity Commission, Parbury House, Eagle street.
Forestry, Executive Building, George Street.
Forestry Showrooms, George street.
Golden Casket, Insurance Building, Adelaide street.
Harbours and Marine, Edward street.
Health and Home Affairs, Treasury Building, George street.
Immigration, Main street, Kangaroo Point.
Insurance, Insurance Building, Adelaide street.
Justice, Treasury Building, George street.
Labour and Industry, Treasury Building, George street.
Lands, Executive Building, George street.
Main Roads Commission, Upper Albert street.
Mines, Treasury Building, George street.
Museum and Art Gallery, Bowen Bridge road.
Native Affairs, William street.
Parliament House, George street.
Police, Treasury Building, George street.
Printing Office, George street.
Public Instruction, Treasury Building, George street.
Public Library, William street.

STATE DEPARTMENTS—continued.

Public Curator, Insurance Building, Adelaide street.
Public Works, Treasury Building, George street.
Railway Department, Railway Buildings, Adelaide street.
Registrar-General, Treasury Building, George street.
TOURIST BUREAU, Railway Buildings, Adelaide street.
Treasury, Treasury Buildings, George street.
Transport Commission, Upper Albert street.
Taxation, Taxation Building, George street.
Titles, Treasury Building, George street.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS.

Brisbane City Council, City Hall, King George Square.
Tramways Department, Coronation Drive, Milton.
Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Headquarters, Ann street.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Australian Natives Association, 307 Queen street.
Australian Sugar Producers' Association, 108 Creek street.
Authors and Artists' Association, Lyceum Club, Queen Street.
Brisbane Repertory Theatre Society, 5 Wharf street.
British Medical Association, 225 Wickham terrace.
Commercial Travellers' Association, C.T.A. Building, Elizabeth street.
Chamber of Commerce, 125 Adelaide street.
Chamber of Manufactures, 74 Eagle street.
Country Women's Association, 307 Queen street.
Queensland Bowling Association, 24 Wharf street.
Queensland Cane Growers' Council, A.M.P. Buildings, Queen street.
Queensland Coursing Association, 92 Adelaide street.
Queensland Cricket Association, 99 Creek street.
Queensland Game Fishing Association, Secretary's residence, Dutton street,
 Dutton Park.
Queensland Housewives Association, 242 Edward street.
Queensland Rugby League, 309 Queen street.
Queensland Soccer Council, 345 Queen street.
Queensland Social Service League, Ann street.
Queensland Women's League, City Buildings, Edward street.
Y.M.C.A., Edward street.
Y.W.C.A., Turbot street.
Hellenic Association, Charlotte street.
Prohibition League, Edward street.
Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Association, Elizabeth street.
Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association, Primary Buildings,
 Creek street.

BANKS.

Bank of Adelaide, 305 Queen street.
Bank of Australasia, cr. Queen and Wharf streets.
Bank of New South Wales, cr. Queen and George streets.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 259 Queen street.
Commercial Bank of Australia, 239 Queen street.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 319 Queen street.
English, Scottish and Australian Bank, 313 Queen street.
National Bank of Australasia, 180 Queen street.
Queensland National Bank, cr. Creek and Queen streets.
Union Bank of Australia, 324 Queen street.

BROADCASTING STATIONS.

4BC, Wintergarden Theatre, Queen street.
4BH, 45 Adelaide street.
4BK, Courier-Mail Building, Queen street.
4QG, Penneys Building, Queen street.
4QR, Penneys Building, Queen street.

CHURCHES.

Anglican—St. John's Cathedral, Ann street; All Saints', Wickham terrace; Holy Trinity, Valley; St. Andrew's, South Brisbane.
Baptist—City Tabernacle, Wickham terrace; Gipps street, Valley; Vulture street, South Brisbane.
Christian Science—104 Adelaide street.
Church of Christ—Ann street.
City Mission—Boundary street (off Petrie Bight).
Congregational—Adelaide street, between Wharf street and Petrie Bight; Vulture street, South Brisbane; Broadway, Wooloongabba.
Methodist—Cr. Albert and Ann streets, Brookes street, Valley.
Presbyterian—St. Andrew's, cr. Ann and Creek streets; Ann street, between Albert and Edward streets; St. Paul's, Leichhardt street, Spring Hill.
Roman Catholic—St. Stephen's Cathedral, Elizabeth street; St. Patrick's, Valley; St. Mary's, South Brisbane; St. Brigid's, Red Hill.
Salvation Army—Temple, Ann street.
Synagogue—Margaret street.

CLUBS.

Automobile Association of Queensland, 177 Edward street.
Brisbane Amateur Turf Club, 503 Queen street.
Brisbane Club, 247 Adelaide street.
Brisbane Stock Exchange Club, 39 Creek street.
Brisbane Women's Club, 293 Queen street.

CLUBS—continued.

Caledonian Society and Burns Club, 46 Elizabeth street.
Commercial Travellers' Club, C.T.A. Building, Elizabeth street.
Constitutional Club, 307 Queen street.
Johnsonian Club, 30 Adelaide street.
Legacy Club, A.M.P. Buildings, Queen street.
Lyceum Club, 272 Queen street.
Masonic Club, 93 Creek street.
Queensland Club, cr. Alice and George streets.
Queensland Turf Club, Q.T.C. Building, Petrie Bight.
Queensland Irish Association, 173 Elizabeth street.
Royal Queensland Yacht Club, Petrie Bight.
Royal Automobile Club, Petrie Bight.
Royal Queensland Aero Club, 108 Creek street.
Rotary Club, Union Bank Chambers, Queen street.
Tattersall's Club, Edward and Queen streets.
Town and Country Women's Club, 231 Albert street.
United Service Club, 70 George street.

COLLEGES.

Emmanuel, Presbyterian, Wickham terrace.
King's, Methodist, River terrace, Kangaroo Point.
St. John's, Anglican, Kangaroo Point.
St. Leo's, Roman Catholic, Wickham terrace.
University, adjoining Parliament House, George street.
Women's College, Shafston avenue, Kangaroo Point.

CONSULS.

Belgian, Maritime Buildings, Circular Quay.
Danish, 357 Queen street.
French, Maritime Buildings, Circular Quay.
Italian, 121 Stanley street, South Brisbane.
Netherlands, 406 Queen street.
Norwegian, 324 Queen street.
Swiss, Parbury House, 127 Eagle street.
United States, 406 Queen street.
Ecuador, 33 Queen street.

HOSPITALS.

Children's Hospital, Herston road, next General Hospital.
Dental Hospital, Upper Albert street.
Diamantina Hospital, Ipswich road, South Brisbane.

HOSPITALS—continued.

Friendly Societies' Hospital, Victoria Park road, Kelvin Grove.
General Hospital, Bowen Bridge road.
Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Raymond terrace, South Brisbane.
Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, Ann street.
Rosemount Repatriation Hospital, Bowen Bridge road, Windsor.
St. Martin's Hospital, Ann street.
Women's Hospital, Bowen Bridge road.

SCHOOLS.

All Hallows, Bowen terrace.
Boys' Grammar, Gregory terrace.
Brisbane Boys', Moggill road, Toowong.
Brisbane High (for Girls), Vulture street, South Brisbane.
Clayfield College, Sandgate road, Clayfield.
Central Technical, George street.
Christian Brothers', Gregory terrace.
Girls' Grammar, Gregory terrace.
Primary Correspondence, College road.
State High, Gladstone road, South Brisbane.
St. Margaret's, Butler street, Albion Heights.
Teachers' Training, Turbot street.

(The many State Primary Schools are not included.)

THEATRES.

Cameo, Duncan street, Valley.
Civic, Wickham street, Valley.
Cremorne, Stanley street, South Brisbane.
His Majesty's, Queen street.
Lyceum, George street.
Majestic, Queen street.
Metro, Albert street.
Regent, Queen street.
Rex, Wickham street, Valley.
Royal, Elizabeth street.
St. James, Albert street.
Tivoli, King George Square.
Wintergarden, Queen street.

KEY TO MAP

BANKS
 50 Bank of Australia
 54 Bank of New South Wales
 59 Bank of New South Wales
 38 Commercial Bank of Australia
 52 Commonwealth Bank of Sydney
 51 Commonwealth Bank
 63 National Bank of Sydney
 47 Queensland National Bank
 49 Union Bank of Australia

BRIDGES

75 Grey Street Bridge
 22 Stone Bridge
 88 Victoria Bridge

CHURCHES

25 All Saint's Anglican
 62 Ann Street Presbyterian
 60 Central Methodist
 50 Church of Science
 15 Church of Christ
 24 City Baptist Tabernacle
 29 Congregational
 86 Greek Orthodox
 63 Salvation Army Temple
 41 St. Andrew's Anglican
 28 St. John's Anglican Cathedral
 74 St. Stephen's R.C. Cathedral
 94 Synagogue

CIVIC

59 City Hall
 26 Fire Brigade Station
 14 Ambulance Transport Brigade

CLUBS

73 Automobile Association
 42 Brisbane
 59 Brisbane Women's
 50 Constitutional
 49 Johnstone
 95 Queensland
 30 Royal Automobile
 43 United Service
 72 Tattersall's
 64 Y.M.C.A.
 45 Y.W.C.A.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
 20 All Hallows' Convent
 11 Boys' Grammar School
 103 Girls' Technical College
 101 Commercial High School
 23 Flinders' College
 22 Giraffe Grammar School
 2 Medical School
 13 St. Andrews' College
 15 University of Queensland
 02 University of Queensland

GOLF LINKS

3 Municipal Golf Links
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
 49 Agriculture and Stock
 40 Customs House
 31 Customs House
 91 Executive
 92 Fire Dept. Showrooms
 52 General Post Office
 66 Government Bureau
 53 Motor Roads Commission
 36 Meteorological Bureau
 74 Museum and Art Gallery
 100 Parliament House
 89 Public Library
 38 Post Office Department
 93 Taxation
 72 Supreme Court

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
 98 Government Stores
 10 Newstead House
 34 Old Observatory

HOSPITALS

35 Dental
 4 General
 27 St. Martin's
 9 Women's

NEWSPAPER OFFICES
 44 "Courier-Mail"
 81 "Telegraph"
 21 "Advertiser"
 53 "Worker"

PARKS AND GARDENS
 32 Albert Park
 35 Anna Maria
 96 Botanic Gardens
 50 Bowen Park
 16 City Botanic Place
 9 Perry Park
 90 Queen's Gardens
 14 Roma Street Park
 33 Wickham Park

RAILWAY STATIONS
 37 Central (Queensland)
 53 Fortitude Valley (Queensland)
 97 South Brisbane (Queensland)
 96 North Brisbane (Queensland)

SHOW GROUNDS
 8 Royal National Show

THEATRES

82 Carlton 68 Metro
 18 Civic 77 Regent
 87 Coronation 17 Royal
 19 Embassy 83 St. James
 70 His Majesty's 84 St. James
 76 Lyric 71 Wintergarden
 67 Majestic 71 Wintergarden

**SKETCH MAP OF
 CITY OF BRISBANE**
 SHOWING PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST

